

The Inter-University Board, India

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

Held at Trivandrum on 15th, 16th and 17th January, 1941.

**LUCKNOW :
LUCKNOW PUBLISHING HOUSE,
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The Inter-University Board, India.

List of Representatives, 1940-41.

1. Dr. A. C. Sen Gupta, M.A., D.Litt., I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, and Secretary to Government, Central Provinces and Berar, Nagpur. (*Chairman*).
2. The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, B.A., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad—Deccan.
3. Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A., F.R.S.L., Vice-Chancellor, University of Allahabad, Allahabad.
4. Dr. C. R. Reddy, M.A. (Cantab.), Hon. D.Litt., M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair.
5. Rajakaryapravina Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore, Mysore.
6. Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, D.Litt., M.L.A., 77, Asutosh Mookerjee Road, Calcutta.
7. Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
8. Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., F.B.A., Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, Benares.
9. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Barrister-at-Law, Hon. D.Litt., M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, Patna.
10. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph. D., Vice-Chancellor, University of Dacca, Ramna P. O., Dacca.
11. C. V. Chandrasekharan, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.H.S., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of Travancore, Trivandrum.
12. S. M. Habibullah, Esq., B.A., O.B.E., M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, University of Lucknow, Lucknow.
13. Khan Bahadur Main M. Afzal Husain, M.Sc., M.A. (Cantab.), I.A.S., Vice-Chancellor, University of the Punjab, Lahore.
14. The Hon'ble Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi, Delhi.
15. R. P. Masani, Esq., M.A., J.P., Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay, Bombay.

16. Dr. Maung Set, C.I.E., B.A., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor, University of Rangoon, Rangoon.
17. Sir Mahomed Usman, K.C.I.E., B.A., M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, Madras.
18. Rai Bahadur Dr. Sir K. V. Reddi Naidu Garu, K.C.I.E., D.Litt., M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
19. Rev. J. C. Chatterji, M.A., Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, 10 Cavalry Lines, Delhi.

John Sargent, Esq., M.A., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, New Delhi.

Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.), Professor of English, University of Lucknow, Lucknow. (*Secretary*).

**Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board,
India, held at Trivandrum on the 15th,
16th and 17th January, 1941.**

Programme.

Wednesday the 15th January 1941.

10 A.M.	Welcome by the Vice-Chancellor of the Travancore University.
10-30 A.M. to 12-45 P.M.	Business meeting.
12-55 P.M.	Group Photo.
1 to 2 P.M.	Lunch.
2 to 4 P.M.	Business meeting.
4-15 P.M.	Travancore University Labour Corps Parade.
8 P.M.	Dinner at the Kanakakunnu Palace.

Thursday the 16th January 1941.

10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Business meeting.
1 to 2 P.M.	Lunch.
2 to 4 P.M.	Business meeting.
5 P.M.	University Garden Party.
8-15 P.M.	Dinner at the Bhaktivilas.

Friday the 17th January 1941.

7-30 A.M. to 7 P.M.	Excursion to the Cape and back.
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**Message Sent by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore
and Welcome by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Vice-
Chancellor of the Travancore University.**

Welcoming the members of the Inter-University Board to the sixteenth session of the Board the Vice-Chancellor of the Travancore University and Dewan of Travancore, Sachivothama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, said :

"Friends—May I, at the outset, have your permission to read a message which His Highness the Maharaja has entrusted to me to be delivered to this distinguished gathering :

MESSAGE

'I have much pleasure in extending a cordial welcome to the members of the Inter-University Board on the occasion of their Sixteenth Session which is being held at the capital of my state. It is a source of gratification to me, as Chancellor, that the Inter-University Board has found it convenient to meet here, and I wish you all a pleasant and profitable sojourn. I trust that it will be possible for the Indian Universities, by sustained and co-ordinated effort, to make their distinctive contribution to our national progress and culture.'

I have been charged with the very pleasant task of welcoming this important gathering of educationists, and fulfil the task with the profoundest satisfaction. It has given this young University special pleasure in that it has been given to it to welcome the representatives of the principal Universities of India. I need not dilate upon the particular points of view with special reference to which this University has been founded. It has been felt by those responsible for the inauguration of this venture that, side by side with the development of our traditional culture and those humanistic studies on which humanity depends, and must always depend, for consolation, there should be brought into being a distinct bias in favour of technological and scientific studies and practice. In addition, it was held that in this part of the world, especially, there was a growing and imperative necessity to look to the development of the body as much as to the demands of the spirit and the intellect. With such objects we are taking some steps and we hope for sympathy and support in our venture from those like the personages assembled here who are entrusted with great educational tasks in their several localities and have acquired large experience of fundamental educational problems.

It is not for me on this occasion to lecture—even if I am entitled to do so - to those who represent the intellect of India. But you will perhaps permit me, speaking on behalf of this University as Vice-Chancellor, to make one or two observations. The first of those observations will be based upon what I consider to

be the true objective of a gathering like this. It appears to me perhaps that this would be the most appropriate machinery to do what at one time the French Academy was supposed to be doing so well, *viz.*, thenormative or regulative work in regard to education in India, the setting up of intellectual and spiritual standards, adherence to which will be insisted on and departures from which would be specifically guarded against.

But perhaps more than even the normative and educative work of this conference of educationists would be the need for what I venture to call the distributive task. What do I mean by that? I mean that in India to-day, the same kind of work is being done unnecessarily in many Universities and in many institutions; and with the limited resources which alone are available to many universities, a great deal of avoidable wastage is incurred. It seems—I am greatly daring to make that observation that this Inter-University Board might well concentrate on this matter; so that the Universities may cover such ground as they are equipped and qualified to traverse adequately and may not reduplicate their efforts and may thus avoid overlapping of studies and research. Only if such co-ordinated educational effort is started in India, I make bold to say, the money that is spent on educational effort would be spent in a useful manner.

I would appeal to those very distinguished personages present here to see to it that the Universities of India adopt a concerted plan for organized and one-pointed action so that with the limited monetary and other resources which are open to us we can make the most of our opportunities.

**Reply of the Chairman, Inter-University Board, India,
to the Welcome Address by the Vice-Chancellor,
Travancore University.**

Gentlemen,

It is usual for the Chairman to say a few words about University education in this country, before the Board begins to consider the items on the agenda. Before, however, I proceed to say anything on the matter, I desire to convey our sincere thanks to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and to Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar for the interest he has taken in University education in general and in the work of this Board in particular. I desire also to convey to Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar on your behalf and on my own our felicitations on the appreciation of his work and worth by the British Government in the last Honours List.

To come now to the general topic, University education has come in for a great deal of criticism from many quarters. I shall not try to answer to charges brought against the Universities. I

may, however, say generally, that the Universities are doing much better work to-day than they did, say, in the last century, when these were more under official control. Yet we are not quite satisfied with the quality of the graduates we turn out.

We expect our graduates to have confidence in themselves and in their judgment. Unfortunately, speaking generally, we find this confidence more or less absent. If our educated young men thought for themselves and kept an open mind, perhaps our social and communal problems could have been more easily solved. We find that they are influenced by Shibboleths and slogans like the uneducated masses. The acuteness of many of the social, political and communal problems of to-day, shows that in our educated men there is lacking that openness of mind and freedom of thought which we have a right to expect them to possess. In so far as this is the case, we must admit that University education has failed in India.

The lack of confidence, we find in many of our graduates is sometimes due to the fact that in our curriculum we often neglect things round about us and education thus becomes something abstract and unreal. But more than this, to my mind, this lack of confidence is due to the fact that education is imparted to our students in a foreign language which they do not always quite master and in which they cannot therefore express themselves adequately. This is too big a question for me to discuss here; but this is not a problem which can be as easily solved as some people seem to think. The difficulties of the want of suitable technical terms and literature on many subjects in Indian languages, are real difficulties in the way of teaching through the mother tongue and cannot be removed in a day. Then there are Provinces in which more than one Indian language is spoken. Although the ultimate solution will perhaps lie in the redistribution of the Provinces on a linguistic basis and a gradual adoption of the practice of teaching through the mother tongue of the students, something has to be done in the meantime. I suggest that the method of teaching English must be completely revolutionized. Our University men must be able to read, understand and write simple English prose and must be able to express themselves in correct English. This is not too big a demand to make. If we can attain this standard in English, our education in the Universities will not be wasted as much as at present, and I am glad to notice that our University teachers in English are feeling the necessity of new methods of teaching English and discussing the ways and means of doing so.

Another demoralizing factor is the fear of unemployment. Independence in expressing one's opinion is not to be expected in people who are faced with unemployment and starvation. This brings us to the charge constantly levelled against us, that the Universities are increasing the number of unemployed in the country. We must not forget that the main function of the Universities is to give knowledge and culture to its students. University education

no where can solve the problem of unemployment; but the difficulty of the University men is greater in India than elsewhere, for the very limited scope that there is for employment in the fighting forces and the Superior Civil Services. In any case, Government service, of whatever sort, can never be the final solution of the problem of unemployment.

But it is a mistake to think that unemployment or under-employment exists only or principally among the University men. It exists in every rank of society in the country in quite an acute form. Therefore, closing the doors of the Universities to many who now enter them, might reduce unemployment among University men, but would increase unemployment elsewhere. Thus as we find many lawyers getting no briefs or very few briefs or engineers with little or no work to do, i.e., unemployed or under-employed, so we find many agriculturists who have not got enough work to keep them employed throughout the year. This exists in every rank of society.

The problem of unemployment among University men is therefore a part of the bigger problem of unemployment in the country. Unemployment really depends on the rate of industrial and commercial development in the country on the one hand and the rate of increase of population on the other and the sooner we understand it, the better it will be for every one concerned. We have constantly to bear this in mind when we try to tackle the problem of unemployment among University men by reducing the number of people we allow to join the Universities.

I have mentioned here that in certain respects we have failed and I have tried to find out the reasons of our failure. I do not claim that I have considered these at all exhaustively. I only want to emphasise the need for examination of the problems of University education from every point of view by ourselves with a view to remedying our defects, or we shall be faced with gradual financial starvation and extinction as a result of hasty condemnation by politicians and others.

Before we begin our business, I want to extend a cordial welcome to our new members, Sir Mohamed Usman from Madras University, Sir K. V. Reddy from Annamalai, Rev. J. C. Chatterjee from Agra and to Sir S. Radhakrishnan who is rejoining us after a few years of absence.

**Proceedings of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Inter-University
Board, India, held at Trivandrum, on the
15th and 16th January, 1941.**

Present.

1. Dr. A. C. Sen Gupta, M.A., D.Litt., I.E.S., (*Nagpur*) (*Chairman*).
2. Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A., F.R.S.L., (*Allahabad*).
3. Dr. C. R. Reddy, M.A. (Cantab.), Hon. D.Litt., M.L.C., (*Andhra*).
4. Rajakaryapravina Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, (*Mysore*).
5. Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, (*Aligarh*).
6. Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, M.A., D.Litt., (*Benares and Calcutta*).
7. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D., (*Dacca*).
8. C. V. Chandrasekharan, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.H.S., (*Travancore*).
9. Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain, M.Sc., M.A. (Cantab.), I.A.S., (*The Punjab*).
10. Sir Mahomed Usman, K.C.I.E., B.A., (*Madras*).
11. Rai Bahadur Sir K. V. Reddi Naidu Garu, B.A., B.L., (*Annamalai*).

Substitute Members.

12. Fazal Mohammad Khan, Esq., (*Osmania*).
13. Dr. P. Basu, M.A., Ph.D., B.L., (*Agra*).
14. S. C. Tripathi, Esq., (*Patna*).
15. Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.), (*Lucknow*), (*Secretary*).
John Sargent, Esq., M.A., (*Government of India*).

Absent.

1. The Hon'ble Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., (*Delhi*).
2. R. P. Masani, Esq., M.A., J.P., (*Bombay*).
3. Dr. Maung Set, C.I.E., B.A., LL.D., (*Rangoon*).

Resolutions.

I. To consider the details about the setting up of a National Committee for India to take part in the International Historical Congress.

(Proposition I deferred at the last meeting of the Board).

In view of the present international situation the proposition was dropped for the time being; and may be revived whenever necessary.

II. To consider the opinion of the Universities on the following points in connection with the Pre-Medical Course:

- (i) Whether the Universities are in favour of an I. Sc. course including four Science subjects being in itself an adequate Entrance qualification to the Medical Course; or
- (ii) Whether they desire an additional Pre-Medical Course (of about 6 months) after I. Sc;
- (iii) What the length of the Medical Course (5 or 6 years) should be in either case;

(Resolution II of the last meeting of the Board).

(Appendix A.)

The following resolutions were passed in connection with the Pre-Medical Course:

- (i) The Board favours an I. Sc. Course with Physics, Chemistry, (Inorganic and Organic), Botany and Zoology and recommends practical examination in these subjects;
- (ii) In the Universities where the I. Sc. course including the above mentioned subjects exists with a practical examination an additional Pre-Medical Course after I. Sc. is not necessary;
- (iii) The length of the Medical Course should be five years in either case.

III. To consider the suggestions from the Universities in connection with the Rules framed by the Inter-University Board for the purpose of conducting the Inter-University Tournaments.

- (b) To consider the arrangements to be made for the running of the Inter-University Tournaments for next year.

- (e) To consider the question of raising the entrance fees from Rs. 10 to a higher figure for each event so that the amount may be sufficient to cover the expenses in conducting the tournament.
- (d) To consider the question of fixing an affiliation fee for the Universities in connection with the Inter-University Tournaments.
- (i) **Resolved** that the Inter-University Sports Representative Committee consisting of the following members be appointed for the purpose of making the arrangements for the running of the Inter-University Tournaments and revising the rules already framed by the Inter-University Board :

(Appendix B.)

Member representing the following University or his nominee.	Zone.
1. Aligarh University	North.
2. Calcutta University	East.
3. Osmania University	Central.
4. Travancore University	South.
5. Chairman of the Inter-University Board <i>ex-officio</i> Chairman.	
6. Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain.--The Punjab University.	
7. Secretary of the Inter-University Board <i>ex-officio</i> Secretary.	

Each University will pay T. A. to its representative for attending meetings of this Committee.

It was also noted that if any University wants to nominate a representative in addition to those above mentioned at their own expense, the Board had no objection.

- (ii) **Resolved** that an annual Inter-University Sports subscription of Rs. 100 from the constituent Universities be charged instead of an affiliation and an entrance fee (for each event) and the Government of India be requested for a grant of Rs. 2,000 in connection with the running of the Inter-University Tournaments.

IV. To consider the report of the Sub-Committee which met at Bombay in March, 1940, for discussing the adoption of a Com-

mon Policy regarding the admission of students who have passed the Cambridge Examinations.

(Appendix C.)

Resolved that the Report of the Sub-Committee re the adoption of a common policy for the admission of students who have passed the Cambridge Examinations be approved.

Resolved further that the Sub-Committee Report with the information collected from the Universities for this purpose be communicated to all the Universities so that they may explore the possibilities of further concessions.

V. (a) To consider the report of the Sub-Committee which met at Bombay in March, 1940, in order to devise ways and means of securing, as much uniformity as possible, in the subjects of study for the Matriculation or Entrance Examinations of all the Indian Universities and Boards of High School and Intermediate Education.

(b) To consider the resolution of the Sub-Committee for fixing the minimum qualification required for admission to the Training in Librarianship.

(Appendix D.)

(a) **Resolved** that the report of the Sub-Committee for devising ways and means of securing, as much uniformity as possible, in the subjects of study for the Matriculation or Entrance Examinations of all the Indian Universities and Boards of High School and Intermediate Education be circulated to the Universities and Boards of High School and Intermediate Education for opinion.

(b) **Resolved** that the Board is of the opinion that there should be two courses for training in Librarianship, one being the Diploma Course the minimum qualification for which should be a degree of an Indian University and the other a Certificate Examination meant for Matriculates.

VI. To consider the opinion of the Universities on the proposition that a course of University Extension Lectures should be organized at the commencement of every academic year, presenting to the students and the junior practitioners a general outline of the origin and growth of Medicine with special reference to and a detailed discussion of, the various epochs of Indian Civilization and their contribution to the knowledge of the science and

art of Medicine, as well as the changing methods of affording medical relief or fighting epidemics.

(Resolution No. XXXI of the last meeting of the Board).

(Appendix E.)

The question was dropped.

VII. To consider the following resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Section of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland held at Madras on the 4th January, 1940:—

“Resolved that the Indian Section of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland views with pleasure the attempts of the Inter-University Board to popularize the teaching of Pharmaceutical Chemistry in the Universities of India and wishes to draw the attention of the Inter-University Board that the training of Chemistry for the manufacture and standardization of drugs and foods is covered by the Syllabus of the Institute of Chemistry. The Institute realizes that dispensing is not within its scope but the training for Pharmaceutical Chemistry and analysis of food and drugs with a view to finding employment in the manufacture and analysis of drugs and food, should be primarily done by Chemists with specialised qualifications in those subjects. It is felt this can only be done if the subject be placed under the Faculty of Science.”

Resolved that the above resolution be circulated to Universities.

VIII. To consider the following resolution adopted and forwarded by the Executive Committee of the Indian Science Congress Association:

(a) *Resolution passed by the Section of Anthropology:*

“The Anthropological Section of the Indian Science Congress Session at Madras reiterates the resolution moved by Prof Fleure and passed unanimously at the Silver Jubilee Session of the Congress at Calcutta in 1938 ‘that in view of the urgent necessity of an intensive study of biological traits and social institutions of primitive as well as advanced peoples and cultures in India, it is essential that the Universities and provincial administrations should make adequate provisions for the teaching and research in Anthropology’.

“The Anthropological Section of the Indian Science Congress is also of opinion that in view of the extensive scope for anthropological and prehistoric work in South India, the Universities of South India should organize a department of prehistoric and anthropological studies, both cultural and physical, at the earliest possible opportunity. It considers that the institution of a degree

course in Archæology would be the first and most appropriate step towards this end, particularly in the Universities of Madras, Andhra, Annamalai, Mysore, Osmania and Travancore."

(b) Resolution passed by the Section of Entomology:

"The Entomology Section in its joint meeting with the Zoology Section adopted a resolution recommending to the Executive Committee of the Indian Science Congress Association for approaching the Indian Universities for introducing Entomology as a separate subject of study for the M. Sc. Degree Examination and for making adequate provision for the teaching of the subject in the undergraduate courses."

Resolved that the above resolutions be circulated to Universities.

IX. To consider the following recommendations of the Adult Education Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education:

- (i) Universities should be urged to expand and popularize the work of their extra-mural departments and provide opportunities for adult students of exceptional ability to take a University course.
- (ii) Adult Education is a branch of social reconstruction. Social science in a practical form should be taught in all Universities.
- (iii) The possibility of making a period of social service obligatory on all students in Universities and pupils in the upper forms of high schools should be carefully examined. Pending the setting up of a special committee for this purpose a strong appeal should be made to all educated persons, and in particular to Government servants, to render voluntary service in connection with the literacy campaign.

FORWARDED THROUGH THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Resolutions:

- (i) The Educational Commissioner be requested to prepare a Note on the subject and suggest in what ways the Universities can provide opportunities for adult students of exceptional ability to take a University Course.
- (ii) Resolved that copies of the Report of the Mahmud Committee on Adult Education be forwarded to the Universities.
- (iii) Postponed till the Provincial Governments have established well organized agencies for social service.

X. To consider the desirability of all the Universities agreeing upon a uniform percentage of marks for awarding a First or a Second Class Degree so that there may not be any confusion in judging the standards of the students of different Universities.

(Appendix F.)

FORWARDED THROUGH THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Resolved that the Universities be requested to send information about the percentage of marks for awarding a First or a Second Class Degree and the data thus collected be circulated for opinion to various Universities to find out the possibilities of having a uniform percentage of marks for awarding the degrees.

XI. To consider the question of Military Training in Indian Universities.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

Resolved that the following resolution passed at the last meeting be communicated to the Government of India and the reply obtained thereon be circulated to Universities:

Resolved

- (a) that the Board considers it desirable to introduce Military Science and Training as an optional subject for the Intermediate and Degree Courses, and requests the Government of India to provide necessary facilities for such training by offering the services of Military Officers;
- (b) that the facilities for organizing U. T. C. Training should be extended to all Colleges and Universities.

XII. To consider the suggestion of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research about the investigation of ancient manuscripts and Sanskrit literature, containing valuable information regarding Veterinary medicine.

(Appendix G.)

Resolved that the suggestion of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research about the investigation of ancient manuscripts and Sanskrit Literature, containing valuable information re Veterinary medicine be circulated to Universities.

XIII. To consider the following propositions sent by the University of Travancore :—

- (i) To discuss the difficulties and delays in the matter of the mutual recognition of examinations and degrees

of Indian Universities and to suggest a simple and quick procedure therefor in accordance with the resolution passed at the Inter-Universities' Conference at Bombay.

(ii) The Travancore University is running Certificate Courses as distinct from Diploma and Degree Courses in certain technical subjects under the Institute of Textile Technology and the College of Engineering. The standard of admission for these courses is lower than that of other University courses. The question is whether the certificates indicating successful completion of these courses should be issued by and in the name of the University or the institution concerned. The advice of the Board is sought in this matter.

(iii) At present the Travancore University has Pass Degree courses of two years' duration after the Intermediate and Honours Degree Courses of three years' duration after the Intermediate. It has been suggested that Honours Courses might be made. Post-graduate Courses covering a period of two years after the Pass Degree. The Board's advice is sought in the matter.

(i) **Resolved** that the following resolution of the Fourth Conference of Indian Universities be accepted:

"The Conference considered the question of *parity of University Examinations and degrees* to facilitate migration of pupils from one University to another and resolved that corresponding examinations and degrees of the different Universities be mutually recognised for purposes of admission."

Resolved further that if there are any disputes or difference of opinion between the different Universities as regards recognition of examinations and degrees and if the Universities concerned are agreeable to accept the good offices of the Chairman of the Inter-University Board, it should be competent for him to try and effect a settlement.

(ii) The Board is of the opinion that for Diplomas with University Examinations, University Certificates should be issued. But when the examination is conducted by the educational departments (other than the University) no Diploma should be issued by the University.

(iii) The Board is of the opinion that the present arrangements regarding the duration of the Degree Courses should be continued.

The Secretary be asked to prepare a note or a tabular statement on the duration of the Honours Degrees and Master's Degrees in Arts and Science showing the different procedure which is in vogue in different Universities and Departments.

XIV. To consider the question of uniformity of age for admission to a University course of study.

(Appendix H.)

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

Resolved that the following resolution passed by the Board in 1937 be re-affirmed :

"Resolved that the age restrictions for admission to the University be removed, but the age be recorded as usual."

XV. To consider the desirability of discouraging the common practice in the Educational Institutions whereby a person who is engaged at an Educational Institution and is a successful candidate for a post in another is granted leave of absence without pay for a longer or shorter period by the Institution which he is leaving; so that, if his new post proves not to be to his liking, he can abandon it and revert to the post he was holding previously.

(Appendix I.)

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

Resolved that the Universities be requested to give their opinion on the desirability of discouraging the common practice in the Educational Institutions whereby a person who is engaged at an Educational Institution and is a successful candidate for a post in another is granted leave of absence without pay for a longer or shorter period by the Institution which he is leaving; so that, if his new post proves not to be to his liking, he can abandon it and revert to the post he was holding previously.

XVI. To consider the desirability of eradicating obscene and erotic passages from the textbooks prescribed for courses of study in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit and Hindi.

(Appendix J.)

FORWARDED THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA.

The Board strongly recommends that all obscene and erotic passages should be omitted from the textbooks prescribed for courses of study in all the subjects.

XVII. To consider the question of bifurcation of the Secondary Education into (a) Vocational and (b) Pre-University courses.

(Appendix K.)

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

Please see Resolution XVIII.

XVIII. To consider the question of the evolution of a scheme by which students who specialize in vocational subjects in the High Schools may pursue higher courses in them in the University up to the Degree standard.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

Resolution :

While the Board approves of the general object in view, it cannot endorse the method for achieving it in the manner contained in the scheme under consideration.

The Board is of opinion that the right method consists in the provision of diversified courses at the High School stage, with provision for similar courses of a progressively higher grade at the Inter and succeeding stages, leading to diplomas or degrees, so that it may be possible for pupils taking vocational courses at the High School stage to go up to the Universities and qualify themselves for diplomas and degrees in their own lines. It ought to be possible for the Universities to have entrance tests suitable for such courses of study, instead of a single entrance for all candidates irrespective of the courses to be taken. In furtherance of this opinion the Board desires to draw the attention of the Governments and Universities to the following resolutions previously adopted by it :

Resolution No. XIII of the Third Conference :

"That while this Conference favours the extension of the course of study for the Degree examinations over three academic years instead of two as at present, it is at the same time strongly of opinion that it would not be desirable to add one more year to the Ordinary Pass Degree course or to reduce the period of study for the Degree examination from four years after the High School stage to three, unless and until the standard of instruction in the Secondary Schools is materially improved.

"That with a view to effecting the improvement in Secondary education and thus making possible a higher standard of University education the Conference is of opinion that the period of study in a University

for a Pass degree should be at least three years, although the normal length of the period during which a pupil is under instruction should not be increased, but they are of opinion that this period should be divided into four stages of (1) Primary, (2) Middle (in both of which stages the medium of instruction in non-language subjects should be exclusively the vernacular), (3) Higher Secondary (in which stage the medium of instruction should be the vernacular, whenever this is practicable), and (4) University education, covering five (or four), three and at least three years respectively—there being a formal examination at the end of each stage only, thus avoiding the abuse of too frequent formal examinations.

“The Conference is further of the opinion that until this reorganisation is effected the total period of study after the passing of the Matriculation examination prescribed for a Pass Degree should not be reduced from four years (which is the period usually prescribed by Indian Universities at the present time) to a period of three years.”

Resolution No. VIII of the Fourth Conference :

“Resolved

- (a) That this Conference is of opinion that where the Intermediate Courses are controlled by the Universities no change, in the present four-year post Matriculation course leading to a degree, is desirable unless and until the Secondary system of education is reorganised and put on an efficient basis.
- (b) This Conference is further of the opinion that pending such reorganisation of secondary education, where such Intermediate Courses are not controlled by the Universities, such instruction should be brought under the purview of the Universities.”

XIX. To consider the question of immediately granting recognition to the M.B., B.S. Degree of the Andhra University with retrospective effect by the Indian Medical Council, Delhi, as the protracted delay in recognition seriously affects over two hundred medical graduates from taking emergency commissions in the Indian Medical Service during the present war.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

The Board recommends the grant of recognition to the M.B., B.S. Degree of the Andhra University with retrospective effect by the Indian Medical Council, Delhi, as the protracted delay in recognition seriously affects over two hundred medical graduates from

taking emergency commissions in the Indian Medical Service during the present war.

XX. To consider the desirability of adopting a common policy regarding the relaxation of examination rules to be made in favour of University students who have been accepted for war services.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.

The Board recommends the relaxation of the following examination rules for University students who have been accepted for war services :

- (1) Relaxation of age limit (wherever it exists) for admission to the examinations to the extent of service their war service plus one year.
- (2) Relaxation of keeping of terms and residence.
- (3) Provision of special courses of lectures wherever necessary.

XXI. To consider the desirability of founding an Inter-University Publication Trust Fund, to be raised from the contributions of the Indian Universities for the purpose of publishing selected original theses submitted for M.A., M. Sc. and Ph. D., examinations and to frame the necessary rules and regulations in this behalf.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.

Resolved that the Universities by requested to give their opinion on the desirability of founding an Inter-University Publication Trust Fund, to be raised from the contributions of the Indian Universities for the purpose of publishing selected original theses submitted for M.A., M.Sc., and Ph. D., examinations and to frame the necessary rules and regulations in this behalf.

XXII. In view of the fact that the groupings of optional subjects in the Intermediate and the B. A. and B. Sc. degree examinations are different in different Indian Universities, to consider the desirability of adopting a common procedure regarding the transfer of attendance of pupils migrating in the middle of the course.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.

Proceeded to the next item.

XXIII. To consider the list of University Schemes approved by the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at its meeting held in August 1940.

(Appendix L.)

FORWARDED THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA.

Noted.

XXIV. To consider the question of Educational Broadcasts.

(Appendix M.)

FORWARDED THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA.

Matters relating to Educational Broadcasts may be arranged by the All-India Radio with local University authorities.

XXV. To consider the question of the inclusion of 'Organic Chemistry' in the Intermediate Science courses of Universities.

(Appendix N.)

FORWARDED THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA.

Resolved that the Universities be requested to include 'Organic Chemistry' in their Intermediate Science courses.

XXVI. To consider the suggestions regarding the qualifications for admission to the Indian Forest College and recognition by Universities of the Diploma granted by the Forest College.

(Appendix O.)

FORWARDED THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA.

The suggestions regarding the qualifications for admission to the Indian Forest College, etc., contained in the items (1) and (2) be circulated to the Universities and Boards of High School and Intermediate Education for supplying the required information with their opinion wherever necessary.

XXVII. Discussion of facilities provided by the Meteorological Department in magnetism, electricity, etc.

(Appendix P.)

FORWARDED THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA.

The Board desires to bring to the notice of all Indian Universities that the India Meteorological Department provides certain facilities for researches in terrestrial magnetism, atmospheric electricity, seismology, solar physics, and physics of the atmosphere and invites the opinion of the Universities whether the theses based on researches done in these subjects under the guidance of officers of that Department be accepted for M.Sc. and higher degrees provided that the other conditions prescribed by the respective Universities are satisfactory.

XXVIII. Discussion of a Scheme for the training of skilled artisans.

FORWARDED THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA.

Recorded.

XXIX. To consider ways and means of dealing with strikes in Educational Institutions and to invite suggestions from different Universities for the purpose.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Passed on to the next item after some discussion.

XXX. To consider the question of instituting Diploma or Degree courses in the following subjects in the Indian Universities ;

- (1) Aeronautics.
- (2) Metallurgy.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Resolved that it is desirable to institute Diploma and Degrees in the following subjects in the Indian Universities :

- (1) Aeronautics.
- (2) Metallurgy.

XXXI. To consider the desirability of undertaking an economic investigation of rural and urban areas with the help of University students particularly during holidays.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Resolved that it is desirable to undertake an economic investigation of rural and urban areas with the help of University students particularly during holidays.

XXXII. To consider the suggestion that the Universities should not admit any student who has not completed fifteen years of age within sixty days of the commencement of the academic year in which he seeks admission to any of the University courses (especially to the first year Intermediate courses of the Universities).

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

Refer to Resolution No. XIV.

XXXIII. To consider the following suggestion:

"In the case of candidates for the M. A. degree in Economics, to consider the desirability of introducing, on a compulsory basis, a period of at least two months to be spent in the Economic Survey of a village or villages adjacent to the University centre, success

in the examination to be dependent on the report of the survey being satisfactory."

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.

Resolved that the following resolution be referred to Universities for their opinion:

"In the case of candidates for the M. A. degree in Economics, to consider the desirability of introducing, on a compulsory basis, a period of at least two months to be spent in the Economic Survey of a village or villages adjacent to the University centre, success in the examination to be dependent on the report of the survey being satisfactory."

XXXIV. To consider the suggestion (i) that the Board recommend to all Indian Universities that a Test in Shooting as outlined in the scheme of Nagpur University, be made compulsory for all students seeking to obtain the B. A. or B. Sc. degree, and (ii) the Government of India be approached for permission to and assistance for establishment of Rifle Clubs for the purpose.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

Compulsory shooting, etc., is not practicable at present.

XXXV. Consideration of a letter from the Central Indian Association of Malaya regarding facilities for University studies in India.

(Appendix Q.)

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB.

Resolved that the letter from the Central Indian Association of Malaya regarding facilities for University studies in India be circulated to all Universities for information.

XXXVI. To consider the suggestion that the degrees in Training of Teachers be called 'B. Ed.'

UNIVERSITY OF DACCA.

Withdrawn.

XXXVII. To consider the suggestion that the Inter-University Board request the Government of India to reconsider its decision regarding the question of the inclusion of Political Science in the syllabus for the competitive Examination for recruitment to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, the Imperial Customs Service, the Military Accounts Service, etc.

(Appendix R.)

UNIVERSITY OF DACCA.

Resolved that the Inter-University Board request the Government of India to reconsider its decision regarding the question of the inclusion of Political Science in the syllabus for the competitive Examination for recruitment to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, the Imperial Customs Service, the Military Accounts Service, etc.

XXXVIII. Election of two University Representatives connected with Biological Science to attend the Fifth Meeting of the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India.

Resolved that the two University Representatives connected with Biological Science to attend the Fifth Meeting of the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India be nominated by the Chairman of the Inter-University Board after consulting Universities which are willing to pay T. A. to these Representatives.

XXXIX. Election of three members of the Inter-University Board to represent it on the Central Advisory Board of Education in the place of the present members whose term expires by the end of September, 1941.

The following members were elected to represent the Inter-University Board on the Central Advisory Board of Education from September 1941:

- (1) Dr. C. R. Reddy (re-elected).
- (2) Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain.
- (3) Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.

XL. Election of five representatives to attend the Fourth Meeting of the Crops and Soils Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India.

Resolved that the five representatives to attend the Fourth Meeting of the Crops and Soils Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India be nominated by the Chairman of the Inter-University Board after consulting Universities which are willing to pay T. A. to these Representatives.

XLI. To consider the procedure to be adopted for the appointment of the Secretary of the Inter-University Board with effect from 1st April, 1942.

Resolved that the following procedure be adopted for the appointment of a new Secretary with effect from 1st April 1942:

that each of the Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities be requested confidentially to nominate for consideration for the

appointment, a senior member of their University staff or of the staff of one of their affiliated colleges in consultation with the representatives of the University on the Board where the Vice-Chancellor is not a member."

XLII. Election of Chairman for the year 1941-42.

Resolved that Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee be elected Chairman for the year 1941-42.

XLIII. To consider invitations from the Dacca, Annamalai and Mysore Universities for holding the next meeting of the Board.

The invitation from the Annamalai University was accepted to hold the next session at Annamalainagar.

XLIV. To consider the Budget for 1941.

(Appendix S.)

.. (b) To consider the question of making adequate allotment to meet the expenses of running the Inter-University Tournaments and also to meet the cost of prizes for the winners and runners up of the tournaments.

Resolved that the excess expenditure of Rs. 65-4-0 spent for the printing of the Handbook of Indian Universities be sanctioned and the Budget be approved with the following Changes:

- (1) Under "T. A. to Representatives" Rs. 6,000 was allotted instead of Rs. 5,000
- (2) Under "Inter-University Sports" Rs. 1,200 instead of Rs. 2,000 in both the places (Receipt and Payment.)

XLV. To consider the following amendment to para 3 of the existing Provident Fund Rules of the Board so as to make provision for opening a Savings Bank Account at the Imperial Bank of India:

"The entire amount of the Provident Fund shall be invested in a Government Savings Bank or in a Savings Bank of the Imperial Bank of India in the name of the Secretary of the Inter-University Board in a separate account."

"The Imperial Bank of India, Lucknow, be requested to open a Savings Bank Account in the name of the Secretary of the Inter-University Board for depositing the Provident Fund amount of the members of the staff of the Inter-University Board."

Resolved that the following amendment to para 3 of the existing Provident Fund Rules of the Board be made so as to make provision for opening a Savings Bank Account at the Imperial Bank of India:

"The entire amount of the Provident Fund shall be invested in a Government Savings Bank or in a Savings Bank of the Imperial Bank of India in the name of the Secretary of the Inter-University Board in a separate account."

The Imperial Bank of India, Lucknow, be requested to open a Savings Bank Account in the name of the Secretary of the Inter-University Board for depositing the Provident Fund amount of the members of the staff of the Inter-University Board.

XLVI. To consider the appointment of Auditors for 1941.

Resolved that Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Peat and Co., Cawnpore, be re-appointed Auditors for 1941 on the usual remuneration of Rs. 100.

XLVII. To consider the request from Visva-Bharati of Bengal for support and co-operation in obtaining a Charter for the Visva-Bharati Educational Centre in Santiniketan.

While the Board highly appreciates the work done by the Visva-Bharati and its place among the institutions of collegiate grade education in India, the Board considers that it is not within its jurisdiction to make a recommendation of the kind suggested.

XLVIII. To consider the following proposition:

The question whether a student should be admitted to the M.A. Examination in a subject in which he has already passed the M.A. Examination of another Indian University.

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

The Board is of opinion that it has no objection in admitting a student to the M.A. Examination in a subject in which he has already passed the M.A. Examination of another Indian University.

XLIX. To consider the following proposition:

The question whether

- (i) it is possible for the Board to prescribe the minimum and maximum hours of teaching work per week for the various classes of teachers in Indian Universities and their constituent affiliated colleges.
- (ii) it is necessary or desirable that the Board should prescribe or suggest scales of salaries for the various classes of teachers in Indian Universities and their constituent/affiliated colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

Resolved that the following resolution be forwarded to the Universities for favour of supplying the necessary information:

- (i) Whether it is possible to prescribe the minimum and maximum hours of teaching work per week for the various classes of teachers in Indian Universities and their constituent/affiliated colleges.
- (ii) Whether it is necessary or desirable to prescribe or suggest scales of salaries for the various classes of teachers in Indian Universities and their constituent/affiliated colleges.

L. **Resolved** that His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, Chancellor, University of Travancore, be thanked for his generous hospitality to the members of the Inter-University Board.

LI. **Resolved** that Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Vice-Chancellor, Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and other authorities of the University of Travancore be thanked for their hospitality and arrangements made for reception of the members of the Inter-University Board.

LII. **Resolved** that Dr. A. C. Sen Gupta be thanked for his services as Chairman of the Inter-University Board for 1940-41.

N. K. SIDHANTA,

Secretary.

A. C. SEN GUPTA,

Chairman.

APPENDIX A.

Pre-Medical Course in the Universities and the Length of the Medical Course:

Resolution No. II of 1939 (Waltair):

RESOLVED that the Universities be invited to give their opinion on the following points in connection with the Pre-Medical Course:

- (i) Whether the Universities are in favour of an I. Sc. course including four Science subjects being to itself an adequate entrance qualification to the Medical Course; or,
- (ii) Whether they desire an additional Pre-Medical Course (of about 6 months) after I. Sc.

RESOLVED further that the Universities be requested to express their opinion as to what the length of the Medical Courses (five or six years) should be in either case.

Summary of Replies Received:

27

Whether the Universities are in favour of an I.Sc. course including four Science subjects being in itself an adequate entrance qualification to the Medical Course	Whether they desire an additional Pre-Medical Course (of about 6 months) after I. Sc.	What the length of the Medical Courses (five or six years) should be.	General Remarks.
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Agm.

The University does not control Intermediate Education and also it has no Medical Faculty.

	Whether the Universities are in favour of an I. Sc. course including four Science subjects being in itself an adequate entrance qualification to the Medical Course.	Whether they desire an additional Pre-Medical Course (of about 6 months) after I. Sc	What the length of the Medical Courses (five or six years) should be.	General Remarks.
Aligarh.	This University is very strongly in favour of this.	No.	Five years	
Andhra.		The University considers that the present Pre Medical Courses should continue.		The University has recently considered the question of bifurcating the Intermediate course into I. A. and I. Sc. and came to the decision that the present course should continue.
Bombay.	This University is in favour of an Intermediate Science course including four Science subjects being in itself an adequate entrance qualification to the medical course.	The University does not desire an additional Pre-Medical Course (of about 6 months) after the Intermediate Science Examination.	The length of the Medical Course should be five years after the Intermediate Science Examination.	
Calcutta.	The University agrees to the proposal.	This University does not agree to the proposal.	The length of the Medical Course should be five years.	

	Whether the Universities are in favour of an I. Sc. course including four Science subjects being in itself an adequate entrance qualification to the Medical Course.	Whether they desire an additional Pre-Medical Course (of about 6 months) after I. Sc.	What the length of the Medical Courses (five or six years) should be.	General Remarks
Lucknow.	The University agrees with the view expressed in this resolution.		The length of the Medical course should be five years and not six years.	
Madras.		It is desirable to have an additional Pre-Medical Course of six months after the Intermediate Arts and Science Examination	The length of the medical course proper should be five years after the Pre-Medical Course.	
Mysore.		This University is in favour of a Pre-Medical Course of about six months after Intermediate (Science) examination.	A five year medical course.	
Nagpur.	The Academic Council of this University is in favour of the I Sc. Course including the four Science subjects being in itself an adequate entrance qualification for the Medical Course.			The Council is unable to express any opinion as regards the other point in the resolution.
Orissa.	Admissions for the Medical Course may be made on passing the Intermediate Examination with Biology, Physics, Chemistry (Organic and Inorganic).	No need of a Pre-Medical Course.	There should be a five years' Medical Course in all Universities.	This is the practice in this University

Whether the Universities are in favour of an I. Sc course including four Science subjects being in itself an adequate entrance qualification to the Medical Course.

Whether they desire an additional Pre-Medical Course (of about 6 months) after I Sc.

What the length the Medical Courses (five or six years) should be.

General Remarks.

The Punjab.

The Medical Faculty of the University considers that the Intermediate Science (Medical Group) Examination should be adopted for the whole of India.

No additional Pre-Medical Course is desired after F. Sc. Medical Group.

The length of the Medical Course should be five years after F. Sc. Medical Group.

Rangoon.

The practice followed in this University is as stated in (i) of the Resolution i.e., the Intermediate course in Science which is of two years' duration, includes the four subjects i.e., Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology and is in effect the Pre-Medical course and the examination is the Entrance examination which admits the student to the Medical course This University considers this course an adequate entrance qualification to the Medical Course.

No further Pre-Medical Course is necessary.

The Medical Course proper in this University of five years duration exclusive of the Pre-Medical Course and this is considered adequate

APPENDIX B.

Rules for the Conduct of Inter-University Tournaments.

A meeting of the Sub-Committee for considering the Rules for the conduct of Inter-University Tournaments was held at Bombay on 29th March 1940, at 2 p. m.

Members present:

- (1) Pandit Amaranatha Jha (*Chairman*).
- (2) Mr. R. P. Masani.
- (3) Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain.
- (4) Prof. Qazi Mohammad Husain.
- (5) Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan (Co-opted).

Prof. R. N. Bhagvat (of the Bombay University, on invitation).

Prof. N. K. Sidhanta (*Secretary*).

The Committee Resolved:

I. Control

The Tournaments should be run by the Inter-University Board and the venue fixed by the Board. All the Universities should be required to be affiliated to the Inter-University Board for this purpose and requested to pay an affiliation fee in addition to the actual entrance fee which should be Rs. 10 for each game (event), to be paid to the Inter-University Board.

For the first year the responsibility for running the Inter-University Tournaments should be allocated as follows:

Allahabad	...	Tennis.
Lucknow	...	Hockey.
Patna	...	Football.
Punjab ,	...	Athletics.
Madras	...	Swimming.
Bombay	...	Cricket.

II. Distribution of the Universities

The area of distribution being very extensive and the distance between each other very great, the Committee favoured the idea of dividing the Universities for all Inter-University Tournament

purposes, on a basis of geographical contiguity, and accordingly recommended the following distribution.

<i>East Zone.</i>	<i>North Zone.</i>	<i>Central Zone.</i>	<i>South Zone.</i>
Allahabad	Punjab	Bombay	Madras
Benares	Delhi	Nagpur	Mysore
Patna	Aligarh	Osmania	Annamalai
Calcutta	Agra	Andhra	Travancore
Dacca	Lucknow		

Note:—The inclusion of Osmania University in the Central Zone (not in the South Zone) was opposed by Prof. Qazi Mohammad Husain.

For the purposes of holding Athletics and Swimming contests it was decided to have only two zones: one to be made up of the East and the North, and the other of the Central and the South.

III. Venues

In the matter of venues, the Committee is of opinion that no particular University centre should be permanently fixed as the only place where a tournament shall always be conducted. It is denying other University Centres a chance to run such shows and benefit by the experiences and contacts they afford and which in fairness they are equally entitled to enjoy. The Committee therefore recommend that the fixing of the venues for the conduct of the annual zone and inter-zonal tournaments should go by rotation and that every competing University should be given a chance when its turn comes, provided the local University responsible for the conduct of the tournament, satisfactorily fulfils the conditions and requirements of the Inter-University Board in respect of grounds, facilities and other conveniences.

For the first year the responsibility for organizing the Zone Tournaments should be as follows:

East Zone

1. Allahabad ... Tennis
2. Benares ... Hockey
3. Patna ... Football
4. Calcutta ... Cricket
5. Dacca ... Swimming—(both for the combined North and East Zones).

North Zone

1. Punjab ... Cricket; and also Athletics for East and North Zones.

2. Delhi ... Football
3. Aligarh ... Tennis
4. Lucknow ... Hockey

Central Zone

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Bombay | ... Cricket; and also Athletics (for the Central and South Zones.) |
| Nagpur | ... Tennis |
| Osmania | ... Football |
| Andhra | ... Hockey. |

South Zone

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Madras | ... Cricket; and also Swimming (for Central and South Zones.) |
| Mysore | ... Hockey |
| Annamalai | ... Tennis |
| Travancore | ... Football. |

This is suggested for conducting the tournaments for the first year 1940-41. The organizing University should fix the venue for the final games which should be on the grounds either of the competing teams or one agreed upon by both. The organizing University will also choose the umpires for the games. In this connection it was resolved to approach the donor of the Rohinton Baria Trophy for letting the cricket Trophy be competed for in accordance with the arrangement; but it was resolved that even if he should not agree, the above plan be adhered to.

IV. Eligibility

"A player representing a University must be a *bona fide* student of a College or Collegiate institution belonging to the University and one whose name is on the rolls at the time of the competition.

"A student can represent his University for 8 years from the date of his matriculation while taking a non-professional course and for 10 years from the date of his matriculation while taking a professional course.

"Provided that no student shall be eligible if he has been on the rolls of a College or Colleges of any University or Universities for more than three years in the case of Intermediate students, for more than six years in the case of Degree students, for more than eight years in the case of M. A. or Post-graduate students and ten years in the case of medical or Engineering students."

V. Expenses

Each visiting University will pay its own expenses for travelling and boarding; Lodging, ground and equipment will be provided by the home team.

The Inter-University Board will utilize the entry fee on purposes connected with these tournaments.

VI. Trophy

The Committee resolved that the Cricket Control Board be approached for permitting the Robinton Baria Trophy to be utilized for the Inter-University Tournament in Cricket. Other prospective donors may be approached for Trophies each of which should be worth not less than Rs. 500.

VII. Miscellaneous

The colours of each University should be registered with the Board.

All Inter-University competitions should end by 1st February.

RULES FOR GAMES

In addition to these general Rules the Committee suggested the following for individual games:

(a) Tennis

1. The Tournament will be on the Davis Cup lines, i. e., each rubber consisting of one Doubles match and four Singles (only two players representing each University in Singles, but making a total of four matches by playing against each player in turn). The number of players representing a University shall not be less than two and not more than four. Each match will be played as the best of three sets.

2. The Universities desirous of taking part in the Tournament should inform the Secretary (or the Tennis President) of the Organizing University by the 15th of October 1940.

(b) Cricket

1. The competition shall be played for between the 15th of October and the 31st of January—the entries for the competitions to close as with other games on 15th October.

2. The draw for the competition shall, from and after 1940, be arranged by the General Sub-Committee as soon after the closing of the entries as possible.

3. Matches shall be played according to the M. C. C. rules in force at the time the competition begins each year except with regard to unfinished matches as provided for in Rule 4.

4. All matches shall be of three days' duration and the final match shall be played to a finish. In the event of a match being unfinished, the result shall be determined by the result of the first innings. If, however, the first innings of each side be not completed within three days, the match shall be continued till both sides have completed one innings each.

5. Hours of play shall be:

6 hours each day in three-day matches.

5½ hours each day in the final.

6. Each University shall bear the travelling expenses of its own team, which shall include board and lodging and other incidental expenses of the team. The Home University shall bear all expenses of ground, enclosure and equipment, lunches and teas. If there is a gate, the actual expenses of the match shall be deducted and the balance shall be equally divided between the competing teams. The travelling expenses of the members of each local zone committee shall be borne by the respective Universities represented on the zone committee, each University paying the expenses of its own representative.

7. Balls approved by the Cricket Board will be used for all matches. Each University will supply the balls for the match.

8. No cricketer shall play for more than one University in the course of a single competition. Any University infringing this rule will be disqualified for one year, while the player concerned will be disqualified for two years.

9. Subject to Rule 8, a cricketer leaving one University and joining another shall be eligible to play for the latter University provided he has been admitted before the 15th October.

(c) **Hockey.**

No special rules are suggested as the general rules will cover all questions of organization.

(d) **Swimming.**

1. The Tournaments shall be conducted in any or all of the following events:—

(a) Free Style Swimming:

100 yards or 100 metres

150 yards

220 yards or 200 metres

300 yards or 300 metres

440 yards or 400 metres

500 yards or 500 metres

880 yards or 800 metres

1,000 yards or 1,000 metres

1,500 metres

1 mile.

(b) Back-Stroke Swimming:

100 yards or 100 metres

150 yards

220 yards or 200 metres

400 yards or 400 metres

(c) Breast-Stroke Swimming:

100 yards or 100 metres

220 yards or 200 metres

440 yards or 400 metres

500 metres.

Swimming Laws:

2. For all races there shall be a starter, a referee, and not less than two judges and three time-keepers.

(a) The starter shall have full control of the competitors until the signal to start is given, and before starting the Race, the starter must satisfy himself that all the other officials are in their places.

(b) The judges shall have jurisdiction over the competitors immediately the signal to start has been given, and they shall decide the winner and the placings of those competing.

(c) The Referee shall give a decision on any point where the opinion of the Judges may differ.

(d) The Time-Keepers shall take the time of the Race.

3. The start in all races shall be made with a dive, except in back-stroke races.

4. The number of preliminary heats shall be determined according to the number of competitors and the width of the swimming course. In every case the first and second in each heat and the fastest third in any heat, shall be entitled to compete in the next round or in the Final as the case may be.

5. The starter must explain to each competitor before the race (a) the word of preparation and signal or word which will be given by him to start the race, (b) the distance to be covered and where the race will terminate, (c) if in open water, the objects to be rounded and in what manner.

Competitors starting before the signal is given are liable to be disqualified, unless they return to the same place from which they started and re-start. A competitor whose feet have lost touch with the ground before the signal to start is given, shall be deemed to have started before the signal.

6. The number of competitors starting in any heat should be determined by the width of the water space at each end free from steps or other obstruction.

With a clear space of from:—

15 to 24 feet, Four should be allowed to start

25 to 29 feet, Five " "

30 to 35 feet, Six " "

36 to 41 feet, Seven " "

42 to 48 feet, Eight " "

*Note:—*Owing to the difficulty in judging, it is not desirable to start more than eight in any heat in distances under 300 yards.

7. The end walls of the bath must be built perpendicular to the bottom, and so constructed that the competitors can push off with their hands or feet in turning. The starting platform shall not exceed 2' 6" in height from the level of water; or, when in open water, not exceed 5', but in either case the height must not be less than 30 centimetres.
8. For competitions in still water the course shall be marked off distinctly, and be easily visible at right angles, and if the finish is not at the end of the course, the same must be at a firmly fixed pole and marked so that it can be easily seen by the competitors.
9. Obstructing another competitor by fouling, jostling, swimming across or otherwise, shall disqualify the offender. Should a foul endanger the chance of success of a competitor, the judges shall have the power to allow him to compete in the next round, or should the foul occur in the final, they may order it to be re-swum. When turning, swimmers must touch the end of the bath or course with one or both hands. Standing on the bottom during a race shall not disqualify a competitor, but he must not walk. A competitor "swimming over" must cover the whole distance to qualify as winner.
10. Competitors should not leave the finishing point in any race until the judges have placed the winners.
When the finishing point is other than at the end of a bath, a stout pole, firmly fixed at each side, either by

ropes or by being placed in slots, should be used. Ropes stretched across the bath are not recommended.

11. *Breast-Stroke Swimming.*

- (a) Both hands must be pushed forward together and brought backwards simultaneously. (b) The body must be kept perfectly on the Breast and both shoulders in line with the surface of the water. (c) The feet shall be drawn up together, the knees bent and open. The movement shall be continued with a rounded and outward sweep of the feet, bringing the legs together. (d) When touching at the turn, or on finishing a race, the touch shall be made with both hands simultaneously. (e) Any competitor introducing a side-stroke movement shall be disqualified.

12. *Back-Stroke Swimming:*

- (a) Competitors shall line up in the water, facing the starting end, with both hands resting on the end of the rail of the bath.
- (b) At the signal for starting, they shall push off and swim upon their backs throughout the race.
- (c) At each end of the Bath, the competitors must touch the turn with one or two hands before pushing off.

13. Competitors shall wear swimming costumes with drawers or slips underneath or swimming trunks with drawers or slips underneath. The texture of all swimming costumes and trunks shall be non-transparent. Each University can have its own distinctive colour for costumes or can have badges bearing the coat-of-arms of the respective University.

*Note:—*The Committee adopted the suggestions of the Madras University, but thought that the Madras University might be requested to reduce the number of items for contests.

(e) **Athletics.**

1. The Championship should be held each year on suitable dates before 1st February. The finals will be held at Lahore for the first year and then at the different University centres where there are facilities.

2. The Championship shall be conducted under International Amateur Athletic Federation Rules as adopted and modified from time to time by the Indian Olympic Association.

3. *Events*—All Olympic Events as under, and also a 4-mile cycle race:

4. *Races*.—100 metres, 200, 400, 800, 1,500. The 5,000 or 10,000 metres may or may not be included.

Hurdles.—110 metres and 400 metres.

Jumps.—Long, High, Hop Step, Pole Vault.

Throws.—Shot, Hammer, Discus, Javelin.

5. *Entries*.—

(a) The Championship shall be conducted, provided at least 3 Universities enter.

(b) No event shall be conducted unless there are at least 3 competitors in it.

(c) Each competing University shall be entitled to enter two competitors in each event.

(d) All entries should reach the Director of Physical Education, Punjab University by 15th October, 1940.

6. *Duration*.—The Championship may continue on two consecutive afternoons, preferably a Friday and Saturday; or in two sessions on the same day (morning and evening with a break of at least three hours in between) preferably a Saturday.

7. *Points*.—Points shall be awarded on the team basis. The winning University will score seven points on each event, the second University five points and the third University two points. In the case of a tie for each event the points for the place shall be divided equally between the tying Universities. In case of a tie for the Championship that University will be adjudged the Champion which has the greater number of first places to its credit.

8. *Prizes*.—Certificates shall be awarded to the individual winners of first and second places in each event.

The Champion University shall be presented with a suitable Challenge Trophy for the year.

9. *Championship*.—The University scoring the highest number of marks at the end of the competition shall be declared the Champion University for the year.

(f) Football

1. The Tournament shall be finished by the end of October.

2. The duration of matches shall be 30 minutes each way with an interval of 5 minutes. Extra time, 5 minutes each way shall be played in case of drawn games.

General Rules

In addition to these rules for each individual game the following general rules are suggested:

1. A responsible member of the staff of the competing University should accompany the team.

2. In connection with the qualification rules the correctness of details regarding the joining of a College or a University, passing the Matriculation Examinations, etc., should be certified by the Registrar of each University. The list of players should reach the office of the Board at least seven days before the University plays its first match in the competition of the year. The Board shall circulate the above details to all the Universities.

3. Any University withdrawing from the tournament shall notify the Managing University at least ten days before the commencement of the tournament.

4. Protests against decisions of the umpires, etc., must be in writing and should be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10 which shall be forfeited in the event of the protests not being sustained. The protests must reach the Managing Committee within two hours of the finish of the match.

5. Any matters not covered by these rules will be decided by the Inter-University Board, which shall exercise the final authority in all matters connected with the tournament.

AMARANATHA JHA,

Chairman.

APPENDIX C.

Cambridge School Certificate and Higher School Certificate Examinations.

Proceedings of the meeting of the Sub-Committee held at the University Buildings, Bombay, on 29th March 1940, at 10 a. m. for discussing the adoption of a common policy regarding the admission of students who have passed the Cambridge Examinations:

Members Present:

- (1) Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, (*Chairman*);
- (2) Mr. R. P. Masani;
- (3) Pandit Amaranatha Jha;

Mr. F. F. C. Edmonds (Secretary to the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education);

Mr. John Sargent (Educational Commissioner with the Government of India);

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan (Co-opted member);

Professor N. K. Sidhanta, (*Secretary*).

I

Cambridge School Certificate Examination:

The Committee recommend equivalence of the Cambridge School Certificate Examination pass standard with the Matriculation or S. S. L. C. Examination.

The Committee discussed the question of limiting admission only to students who have obtained a certain number of credits and also to those who have passed in a certain number of subjects.

Resolved that the candidates should pass in five such subjects as correspond to those now proposed for examinations that lead to the Intermediate Course.

The Committee noted that in some of the Universities in North India, candidates who had obtained the School Certificate were allowed to join the Junior Intermediate class towards its close, and if successful in the annual examination were promoted to the Senior class.

II

Higher School Certificate Examination :

Resolved that the present practice of considering the Higher School Certificate Examination as equivalent to Intermediate Examination be accepted provided the candidate has pursued a course of two years at a recognised institution and has also passed his School Certificate Examination or Matriculation Examination.

N. S. SUBBA RAO,
Chairman.

Appendix.*Resolution No. XV of 1939 (Waltair Meeting):*

Resolved that the matter contained in Appendix N re: the adoption of a common policy in connection with the admission of students who have passed Cambridge School Certificate and Higher School Certificate Examinations, be circulated to all the Universities for expression of opinion, and the following sub-committee be formed to consider the opinions collected from the Universities and report thereon:

1. Mr. N. S. Subba Rao;
2. Mr. R. P. Masani;
3. Pandit Amaranatha Jha.

Mr. Sargent expressed his willingness to assist the committee by his presence and opinion. It was also agreed that the Chairman, Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education be requested to attend the meeting of the Committee.

Summary of Replies Received:

Agra.—Agra University recognizes the Higher School Certificate Examination of Cambridge as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination. As this University deals only with Degree and Higher Examinations the question of recognizing the School Certificate Examination does not arise.

Aligarh.—This University has already recognized the above two examinations in the following order:—

1. Candidates passing the Cambridge School Certificate Examination (formerly called the Cambridge Senior Local Examination), are eligible for admission to the Intermediate (Senior) Class and permitted to appear at the Intermediate Examination after undergoing a regular course of study for one academic year in the University, provided the student has passed the above examination in five of such subjects as are prescribed for the High School Examination of this University.
2. The Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination is recognized as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of the Aligarh Muslim University for purposes of admission to B.A. (Junior) Class.

Allahabad.—The Higher School Certificate Examination conducted by the Syndicate of the University of Cambridge is recognized by our University as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of the U.P. Board for purposes of admission to the under-graduate classes without any further conditions.

Bombay.—After a careful examination of the question, this University has decided to treat the Cambridge School Certificate Examination as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination.

lent to the Matriculation Examination of this University, provided that it is passed with credit in certain subjects at one and the same examination. This University has not considered it necessary to grant any recognition to the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination.

Calcutta.—(i) That a student, who has passed the Cambridge School Certificate Examination and has obtained either a Grade I Certificate or a Grade II Certificate with at least four credits, be regarded as having passed an examination equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of this University.

(ii) That a student, who, after having passed the Matriculation Examination of this University or any other examination recognized as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of this University, prosecutes a further course of study recognized as satisfactory by the University and passes the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination, be regarded as having passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science of this University for the purpose of admission to the courses and examinations of this University.

(iii) That students, appearing at the Cambridge School Certificate Examination in December, may be allowed, pending publication of their results at the examination, to join the 1st year I. A. or I. Sc Class in Colleges, affiliated to this University, provisionally, in the month of January, following and to appear at the Intermediate Examination, after a regular course of study for a year and a half as non-collegiate students, provided they are sent up for the examination by the authorities of the colleges to which they belong and satisfy the other usual requirements of the University, it being distinctly understood that their provisional admission into colleges will be cancelled if they fail to pass the Cambridge School Certificate Examination or fail to obtain a pass certificate in either Grade I or Grade II with at least four credits.

(iv) That students, appearing at the Cambridge Higher Certificate Examination in July, may be allowed, pending publication of their results at the Examination, to join provisionally the 3rd year B.A. or B.Sc. Class in Colleges, affiliated to this University, in the month of August following and to appear at the University Examinations as regular students provided they are sent up for the Examination by the authorities of the colleges to which they belong and satisfy the other usual requirements of the University, it being distinctly understood that their provisional admission into colleges will be cancelled if they fail to pass the Cambridge Higher Certificate Examination.

Dacca.—(i) A student who, having passed the Matriculation Examination of a recognized Indian University or of a recognized Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, or any other examination recognized by a recognized Indian University or a recognized Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education as equivalent thereto has passed the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination in Group II offering (1) Latin or French or German or an Oriental Classical Language, (2) English, including (a) Shakespeare, (b) English Literature, (c) prescribed books in the English Essay compulsory on all candidates and in two of the following subsidiary subjects: (1) Logic, (2) Mathematics (3 Papers), (3) English

History or English Colonial History or Modern European History or Greek History or Roman History (any two), (4) Physics, or Chemistry or Botany or Physical Geography, shall for the purposes of admission to the courses and examinations of the University of Dacca be regarded as having passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

(ii) A student who having passed the Matriculation Examination of a recognized Indian University or of a recognized Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education or any other Examination recognized by a recognized Indian University or a recognized Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education as equivalent thereto, has passed the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination, Group IV, offering (a) either Physics and Chemistry or Experimental Science with Botany or Elementary Biology or Physical Geography and Zoology, (b) Subsidiary subject English Literature (with compulsory English Essay), (c) two of the following subsidiary subjects: Mathematics (3 Papers), Botany, Physical Geography, may, for the purposes of admission to the courses and examinations of this University be regarded as having passed the Intermediate Examination in Science.

Delhi.—The University is in favour of the proposal that a common policy in regard to the Cambridge School Certificate and Higher School Certificate Examinations as qualifying examinations for admission to the Intermediate and Degree Courses be adopted by all Indian Universities.

Lucknow.—The Lucknow University recognizes the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination for admission to the B.A. and B.Sc. classes. But the University is not concerned with the admission to the Intermediate classes. The University proposes to make no change.

Madras.—The Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination has been recognized in several cases as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of this University.

The Cambridge or Oxford School Certificate is not recognized as equivalent to an examination higher than the Matriculation Examination. The Syndicate recorded the communication.

Mysore. — (1) The School Certificate Examination is recognized as qualifying for admission to the Intermediate course if it is passed with credit in English, Second Language, Elementary Mathematics and one other subject out of the following: History, Geography, Physics, Chemistry, and Biology; and the whole examination is passed at the same attempt, provided that the subjects taken at the examination are cognate to those offered for the University Course and that the candidate is certified by the University teacher concerned to be able to follow the instruction in the Second Language offered.

(2) The Higher School Certificate Examination is recognized as qualifying for admission to the Intermediate Course.

The Committee for Equivalence of Examinations has recommended that while there is no need to change the condition regarding the recognition of the School Certificate, the Higher School Certificate may be considered as qualifying for admission to the Bachelor's Degree Course in Arts, Science or Engineering or in the Pre-Medical Course on the following conditions:

(a) (i) For admission to Arts and Science Courses, subjects taken for the Certificate Examination should be cognate to those offered for the Degree Course.

- (ii) The candidate must be certified by the university teachers concerned to be able to follow the instructions in the second language offered.
- (b) For admission to the Engineering Course, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics should have been taken at the Higher School Certificate.
- (c) For admission to the Pre-Medical Course, two of the following must have been taken: Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology.

The above recommendation has been accepted by the University Council.

Nagpur.—It is desirable to adopt a common policy in respect of the Cambridge School Certificate and Higher School Certificate Examinations in relation to the conditions for admission to the Intermediate and Degree Courses of Indian Universities. The University is further of opinion that the practice followed in this University viz that of admission to the holders of the Cambridge School Certificate to the second year Intermediate (Arts and Sciences) course, and of the holders of the Higher School Certificate Examinations to the B.A. and B.Sc. courses, provided the combination of subjects in which the latter examination is passed is approved by the University, may serve as a reasonable basis for such policy.

Omanis.—The University admits candidates with Cambridge School Certificates to the 1st year Intermediate class provided they are conversant with Urdu which is the medium of instruction and examination in the University.

The Panjab.—The Cambridge School Certificate Examination is recognized as equivalent to the Matriculation examination of this University but the Regulations provide that a student who has passed this examination may be admitted to the Intermediate examination of this University in the academic year following that in which he passes this examination, provided he has been enrolled in a college affiliated to this University during the twelve months preceding the examination.

The Higher School Certificate Examination conducted by the Cambridge Syndicate is recognized as equivalent to the Intermediate examination of this University and a candidate who has passed this examination can join the third year class of a College affiliated to this University.

In the opinion of this University the same policy should be followed in all the Indian Universities with regard to these examinations.

Rangoon.—A student who has passed the Cambridge Senior Local Examination or the School Certificate Examination held by the Cambridge Schools' Examination Board, is eligible for matriculation only in this University & e., eligible for admission to the First Year Intermediate Class.

There is no provision for a student who has passed the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination.

Travancore.—The rules followed at present by this University in the matter are similar to those in the University of Madras and that this University is willing to accept the principle underlying the resolution of the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education.

Copy of letter No. 29/19-39, dated the 20th April, 1939, from the Secretary to the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education, Delhi, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.

"I am directed to forward, for the consideration of the Inter-Universities Board, the following resolution passed at the meeting of the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education held at Bombay on February 6, 1939:

"That the Inter-Universities Board be asked to examine the position of the Cambridge School Certificate and Higher School Certificate

Examinations in relation to the conditions for admission to the Intermediate and Degree course of Indian Universities, and to recommend to all Indian Universities that a common policy be adopted in regard to these examinations."

2. "This resolution was passed after a discussion which arose from a proposal put forward in similar terms by the Madras and Bengal Provincial Boards, that the Inter-Provincial Board should approach the Inter-Universities Board on the subject of the different treatment accorded to the Cambridge School Certificate and Higher School Certificate Examinations by the various Indian Universities. A statement which showed the diversity of attitude towards these examinations was placed before the Board. A copy of the statement is attached to this letter.

3. "In connection with the above resolution, it was suggested that the Inter-Universities Board should be asked to consider whether all Indian Universities should not be advised to grant exemptions (under certain prescribed conditions) from part of the Intermediate course to holders of the Cambridge School certificate, and from the Intermediate Examination to holders of the Higher School Certificate. It was generally felt that a 'good' school certificate represents a satisfactory knowledge of much of the work that is usually done in the 1st year of the Intermediate courses and that both on economic and educational grounds it was undesirable that a student should be asked to spend time in a University class in covering ground with which he was already familiar.

4. "I am to say that my Board will appreciate very much an examination by the Inter-Universities Board of this question in the light of these proposals, and I am to ask that any recommendations on this subject which your Board decide to issue may kindly be communicated to this office."

Statement:

(1) The following Universities exempt Cambridge School Certificate holders from the Matriculation Examination, *i.e.*, grant them admission to the 1st Year Intermediate classes. (In these cases no exemption is granted from attending any part of the Intermediate course).

Bombay University.—Provided the applicant has passed in English, a second language, Geography, Mathematics and one other subject.

Madras University.—Provided that applicant has passed in groups I, II and III satisfying the requirements in a total of five subjects and obtaining 4 'credits' of which at least three are from the following:

English	.. Chemistry
A second language	.. Botany
History	.. Biology
Geography	.. General Science
Mathematics	.. Physics with Chemistry.
Physics.	

Calcutta University.—Candidates with Grade III Cambridge Certificate.

(The Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca, will admit to the Intermediate courses and examinations a student who has passed the Cambridge School Certificate Examination provided that:

(a) he shall have passed the Cambridge School Certificate Examination in English, Mathematics, History, Geography, and a 'classical' language, and

(b) he shall have passed the Board's High School Examination either in Bengali, Urdu, Hindi, or Assamese, or in the alternative paper in English.)

(2) The following Universities grant, under certain conditions exemption from a part of the Intermediate course (as noted below) to Cambridge School Certificate holders:

Bombay University.—Exemption from the 1st Year Intermediate Arts class provided that the applicant has passed with credit at one and the same examination in five subjects from groups I—III of which four shall be English, another language, Indian History and a Mathematics subject.

Exemption from the 1st year Intermediate Science class provided that the applicant has passed with credit at one and the same examination in English, another language, a Mathematics subject, Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

Punjab University.—Exemption from 1st year Intermediate classes provided that the applicant is enrolled in an affiliated College during the 12 mo. this preceding the Intermediate examination.

Delhi University. do. do.

Calcutta University —Students appearing in December for the School Certificate Examination are provisionally admitted to the 1st year Intermediate Classes in the following January and may take the Intermediate Examination after a course of study for an 'academic' year and a half. Such admissions are confirmed only in the case of those students who pass the Cambridge School Certificate Examination in the 1st or 2nd Grade

(Candidates may appear for the Intermediate Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior, and of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, United Provinces, in the academic year following that in which they pass the Cambridge School Certificate Examination).

(3) The following Universities grant exemption from the Intermediate Examination to those holding the Cambridge Higher School Certificate.

Nagpur University.—Provided the applicant has passed in a group of subjects approved by the University.

Madras University.—Each application is considered on its merits

Lucknow University —Provided (i) that no candidate shall be allowed to take any subject in the B.Sc. class unless he has passed the corresponding subject at the Higher School Certificate Examination (Certificate A) and (ii) that arrangements can be made for the teaching of the required subject in the University.

Agra University.—Provided that the Candidate has passed in certain specified subjects.

Calcutta University.—Students appearing for the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination in July are provisionally permitted to join the B.A. or B.Sc. classes in affiliated colleges in the following August, and can take the degree examination after studying for the remainder of the academic year during which they entered College and the year following. This provision of admission is cancelled if the student is found, on publication of the results, to have failed to pass the Higher School Certificate Examination.

Other Universities grant no exemptions. In some cases, therefore, e.g., Mysore, students holding the Cambridge Higher School Certificate have to enter the 1st year Intermediate classes and study for four years before being allowed to take the degree examination.

APPENDIX D.

The Desirability of Securing Uniformity in the Subjects of Study for the Matriculation or Entrance Examinations.

Proceedings of the meeting of the Sub-Committee held at the University Buildings, Bombay, at 10-30 a.m. on 28th March, 1940, to devise ways and means of securing, as much uniformity as possible, in the subjects of study for the Matriculation or Entrance Examinations of all the Indian Universities and Boards of High School and Intermediate Education:

Members Present:

(1) Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, (*Chairman*);

(2) Mr. R. P. Masani;

(3) Pandit Amaranatha Jha;

Mr. John Sargent (Educational Commissioner with the Government of India);

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan (Co-opted member);

Professor N. K. Sidhanta, (*Secretary*).

Absent:

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee.

I.

We consider as in most cases the present Matriculation or High School Examination is overweighted and the courses need simplification, the course of studies for the Matriculation or Entrance Examinations needs to be revised so as to make it less heavy, while serving the double purpose of a School Certificate Examination and as an Entrance Examination for admission to the University. We recommend that the Examination should be in two parts, the second consisting of subjects from which selection should be made in accordance with the student's aptitude and the course he proposes to take up at the Universities or elsewhere. The compulsory group consists of subjects which include, in addition to English and a Second Language, subjects like Elementary Mathematics and Elementary Science and History and Geography, in all of which one should have a minimum equipment.

The optional group or Part II, consists of subjects, any one of which a student may offer for examination, or if he so desires, a selection from two of the subjects, *i. e.*, a paper from each of the two.

Compulsory Subjects (One paper of three hours each):

1. English ;
2. Elementary Science (including elementary Physics Chemistry and Biology);
3. Elementary Mathematics (Arithmetic and Algebra);
4. *History and Geography (in outline);
5. A second language: Modern or Classical.

Optional Subjects Two papers from one or two groups of the following subjects :

- (a) History Group (Including Geography: Physical and Commercial);
- (b) Language Group (Western and Eastern Languages);
- (c) Mathematics Group (Mathematics and Physics);
- (d) Natural Science Group (Chemistry, Biology and Zoology);
- (e) Vocational Group;
- (f) Fine Arts Group.

II.

Librarianship.

The Committee also considered the information collected from the Universities which have diploma courses in Librarianship for fixing a minimum qualification required for admission to the Training in Librarianship and arrived at the following decision :

Resolved that the Committee is of opinion that there should be two courses for Training in Librarianship, one being the Diploma Course the minimum qualification for which should be a Degree of an Indian University and the other a Certificate Examination meant for Matriculates.

(Sd.) N. S. SUBBA RAO,

28th March, 1940.

Chairman.

***Note:** Compulsory History should not be taught chronologically, but by movements or stages in the history of man.

Resolution No. XXI of 1939 (Waltair Meeting):

Resolved that the following Sub-Committee be appointed to devise ways and means for securing, as much uniformity as possible, in the subjects and courses of study for the Matriculation or Entrance Examinations of all the Indian Universities and the Boards of High School and Intermediate Education and that the Universities and Boards of High School and Intermediate Education be invited to submit suggestions for a standard syllabus:

1. Mr. N. S. Subba Rao,
2. Pandit Amaranatha Jha,

3. Dr. S. P. Mookerjee,

4. Mr. R. P. Masani.

Note prepared by the Secretary, Inter-University Board on the basis of the information collected from the Universities.

1. Aligarh Muslim University:

The High School Examination comprises of the following subjects:

1. English (Three Papers).
2. Urdu (One Paper).
3. Theology, or Muslim History (for non-Muslim students) (One Paper).
4. Mathematics (Two Papers).

Or for girl candidates one paper in Arithmetic and a paper on Domestic Hygiene.

5. History and Geography (Two Papers).
6. An optional subject which may be either Arabic or Persian or Sanskrit or French or German or General Science or Drawing or Manual Training or Commerce or Agriculture.

Of the three papers in English one is devoted to Prose and another to Poetry text while the third one is on Translation, Composition and Grammar. The Mathematics Course includes Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry. The History Course includes Indian History only and in Geography a study of the World Geography in outline and the Geography of India in detail with a study of climate, Physical Geography, etc.

2. Andhra University:

The examination comprises five divisions:

1. English Language (Two Papers).
2. Second Language (Two Papers).
3. Mathematics (Two Papers).
4. Elementary Science (One Paper)
5. History and Geography (Two Papers).

Of the two papers in English, one is mainly upon prescribed texts, but it also tests the candidates' proficiency in Composition and Grammar. The other paper is mainly on composition and grammar. Text-books are prescribed for the Second Language paper 2. The Mathematics Course includes Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry. Elementary Science comprises Elementary Physics and Chemistry. There is no practical examination, but the teaching has to be carried on with the aid of experimental demonstration and practical instruction. History of England as also the History of India has to be studied from the beginnings to the present day.

3. Benares Hindu University:

For the Admission Examination candidates are examined in the following subjects:

1. English.
2. Mathematics.
3. History with Elementary Civics or Geography with Elementary Civics.
4. Sanskrit or a Modern Indian Language, and
5. One of a number of optional subjects including Botany, Physics and Chemistry, Drawing, Manual Training, Agriculture, Commerce, Languages, etc.

The courses in English include the knowledge of text-books and of books prescribed for rapid reading in addition to Grammar, Composition and Translation. In the other subjects, too, the courses are on the same lines as those of the U. P. Board.

There is a practical examination in Science subjects.

For women candidates special combinations are allowed.

Candidates have the option of answering questions in Hindi or English in subjects other than English.

4. Bombay University:

Candidates are examined in the following five heads:

- I. General English, without texts (One Paper).
- II. A Modern Indian Language or an additional paper in English (One Paper) *and* either a Classical Language or a Modern European Language (One Paper).
- III. History and Geography (One Paper).
- IV. Mathematics consisting of Algebra and Geometry only (One Paper).
- V. General Science or Physics and Chemistry or Botany and Zoology or Domestic Science or Physiology and Hygiene (One Paper).

The course in English includes composition, translation and grammar. The course in Modern or Classical Language has text work as also grammar and translation. History of England has to cover the Stuart and the Hanoverian Periods and in History of India, a knowledge of the Indian constitution and either Ancient India or Mediaeval (Mahomedan Period or Maratha Period) or Modern India, is required. Geography includes outlines of Commercial and Physical Geography and detailed study of the Geography of India. The course in General Science involves elementary knowledge of Physiology, Botany, Physics, Chemistry and Hygiene. In Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, etc., some practical work has to be done by the students but there is no practical test for the public examination.

A candidate may at his option answer the question papers except those in European Languages, either in English or in one of the Modern Indian Languages.

5. Calcutta University:

The courses and curricula for the Matriculation Examination have been changed recently and under the new Regulations candidates have to offer:

1. English (Two Papers and a half).
2. A Major "Vernacular" Language (Two Papers).
3. Geography (Half Paper).
4. History of India and History of England (One Paper).
5. Mathematics (One Paper).
6. A Classical Language or a Modern Indian Language not being the one taken under (2) or a Modern European Language other than English (One Paper).
7. Elementary Scientific Knowledge (One Paper).
and another subject to be chosen from a number of optionals like Elementary Physics and Chemistry, Mensuration and Surveying, Elementary Mechanics, Elementary Hygiene, Elementary Biology, Additional Mathematical, Commercial Geography, Business Method and Correspondence (One Paper).

The girl candidates are allowed to offer Arithmetic and Domestic Science as an alternative to Mathematics and in place of No. 6 above. They are allowed to choose an additional optional subject from the optionals mentioned above or Music or Drawing and Painting or Sewing and Needlework.

The syllabus in English includes the study of prescribed texts, grammar and translation. In the compulsory Modern Indian Language papers they have to do the same. The course in Geography includes the rudiments of General and Physical Geography together with the Geography of India in fuller details. The History of India and the History of England has to be studied from the beginnings to the present day. Mathematics includes Arithmetic, Algebra and Plane Geometry. Elementary Scientific Knowledge includes the outlines of Astronomy, composition of the Earth, elementary Botany, Physiology, Chemistry and Physical Properties. For Elementary Scientific Knowledge candidates are not expected to have detailed technical knowledge and there is no practical examination for these or for elements of Physics and Chemistry or for elements of Biology.

While papers except those on Modern Indian Languages are set in English, answers in all subjects other than English and other European Languages have ordinarily to be written in either Bengali or Urdu or Hindi or Assamese.

6. Madras (S. S. L. C. Board):

(The Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities have accepted the S. S. L. C. Public Examination under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, as an entrance test to the University Courses of Study. The question of reorganization of Secondary Education and the holding of the Matriculation Examination as the sole entrance test to the University Courses are under consideration of the authorities concerned.)

The subjects of study includes two compulsory groups A and B and one or more of the subjects from the third group (

A

1. English.
2. A Modern or Classical Language.
3. Elementary Mathematics.
4. Elementary Science.
5. Outlines of History of England and India and Geography.

B

Drawing, Physical Training, Manual Training (for boys) and Home Craft.

C

1. A Classical, a Modern European or a second Modern Indian Language.
2. History of England and India.
3. Geography.
4. Algebra and Geometry.
5. Botany.
6. Physics.
7. Chemistry.
8. Music (Indian or European).
9. Agriculture.
10. Commercial Subjects.

11. Physiology.
12. Domestic Science.
13. Practical Telegraphy.
14. Needle Craft, etc.

The course in English includes the study of text-books as also grammar and composition. The Modern or Classical Language has one paper of three hours, as against two 2½ hour papers in English, and has both text and composition work. The elementary Mathematics paper covers Arithmetic, Mensuration and simple Experimental Geometry. Elementary Science has Physical and Natural Sciences. For Physics and Chemistry there are two papers in each subject, one in theory and the other a practical one. History of India is studied in simple outlines from the beginnings to the present day as also the History of England. The compulsory Geography includes the study of Geography of the world in outline and detailed knowledge of India.

Question papers in the non-language subjects will be set in English as well as in the Indian Languages which have been adopted as media of instruction in schools. Question papers in the principal languages of the Presidency will not be set in English but in the appropriate language while question papers in all other subjects and languages will be set in English only. Candidates have to answer the non-language subjects in the language of their instruction. Pupils who speak another language will be given the option of answering questions in English.

7. Mysore (S. S. L. C. Course of the Education Department) :

(This University does not conduct the Matriculation Examination but regulates admission to the University on the result of the S. S. L. C. Examination conducted by the Department of Public Instruction).

The Scheme of Examination is the following :

I. Compulsory Group :

1. English (a paper on texts and another on Grammar and Composition.)
2. Second Language (Text, Grammar and Composition).
3. General Science in three parts (Physics, Chemistry and Biology).
4. Elementary Mathematics in three parts (Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry).
5. History, Civics and Geography in three parts.

II. From the Optional Group *ONE* has to be chosen, the following being the groups :

- (a) Humanistic Group with History of England, Geography and one of the following: English, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Indian History, Islamic History, Hindi.
- (b) Mathematics and Science Group including (1) Algebra and Geometry, (2) Science with Physics, Chemistry and Biology.
- (c) Practical Arts Group : (One of the following) : Domestic arts, Agriculture, Sericulture, Industrial Arts, Commercial Arts.
- (d) Music and Fine Arts Group with either Music or Painting and Drawing.

There is no provision for practical work in compulsory General Sciences though Biology is intended to be taught from a practical standpoint and teachers in the other Science have to illustrate their lectures with experiments.

The course in Compulsory History includes History of India in brief outline and General History of the World on Biographical lines. Compulsory

Geography deals with a detailed treatment of Britain and India with a general study of the rest of the world. In the Optional Science provision is made for practical as well as theoretical work.

8. Osmania University :

Candidates have to do the following subjects :

1. *English (Two Papers).*
2. *Urdu (Two Papers).*
3. *Elementary Mathematics (Two Papers).*
4. *Elementary Science (One Paper).*
5. *Indian History and General Geography of the World (Two Papers).*
6. *Theology or Morals.*
7. One of the following :
 1. A Classical Language
 2. A Modern Language.
 3. English History.
 4. Algebra and Geometry.
 5. Biology.
 6. Commerce .
 7. Domestic Science (for girls only).

For English, Urdu candidates have to show acquaintance with detailed text-books and answer questions on Grammar and Composition as well. In English some books are prescribed for rapid reading and candidates have to do translation work from Urdu to English. The paper in Elementary Science is divided into two sections: One in Physics and one in Chemistry. Though there is no examination in practical Science, candidates are expected to perform at least ten experiments in a year. Elementary Mathematics includes Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Mensuration. The Examination in Theology or Morals is regarded as a qualifying Examination and the marks gained in this subject are not included in the grand total.

There is another *Matriculation Examination in the Faculty of Theology* with papers on English, History and Geography, Elementary Mathematics, Elementary Science, Arabic, Aqaid and Fiqah (Muslim Law).

Papers are set and answered in Urdu with the following exceptions: the European Languages in English, Sanskrit, Prakrit or Pali, in the language itself or in Urdu.

9. The Punjab University :

For the Matriculation Examination five subjects have to be offered by a candidate. The following three subjects are compulsory :

1. English (Two Papers).
2. Mathematics (Two Papers) or in the case of girls Arithmetic and Domestic Arithmetic.
3. History and Geography (Two Papers).

Two other papers have to be chosen from the following options :

1. A Modern Indian Language.
2. A Classical Language.
3. Physics and Chemistry.
4. Drawing.
5. Agriculture.

6. Physiology and Hygiene or Domestic Economy for girls only.

There is also an S. L. C. Examination which has

1. English.

2. Arithmetic.

and either Group A which includes

(a) Shorthand and Typewriting

(b) Book Keeping, etc., and

(c) either a Modern Indian Language or a Classical Language or History and Geography or Civics and Hygiene.

Or Group B

(a) Agriculture

(b) Civics and Hygiene

(c) Physics and Chemistry

(Only two need be chosen out of these three) and

(d) one elective subject from a number of optionals.

To qualify for the Matriculation Examination a candidate must pass in (1) English, (2) Mathematics and any two of the remaining three subjects.

The course in English for the Matriculation Examination includes text-books, grammar, translation and composition. The course on History includes Indian and English History in outline from the beginnings to the present day and that in Geography, Physical Geography, Commercial Geography and World Geography in outline with a detailed study of India. Mathematics includes Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry. The course in Modern Indian Language has text work as also grammar and composition. In the Science subjects the candidates have to take oral and practical tests in addition to written papers.

English is the medium of instruction in all subjects that is to say questions set by the examiners are in English except in the case of Sanskrit, Hindi, Arabic, Persian and Urdu in which the questions are either in Hindi or Urdu and in other Modern Indian Languages in which questions are in the languages concerned. The answers in History and Geography may be written either in Urdu or Punjabi, in the case of Oriental Languages in the language of the candidates and in other subjects in English.

10. U. P. Board of High School and Intermediate Education.

The compulsory subjects are:

1. English

2. Mathematics

3. History or Geography

4. A modern Indian Language

In addition to these, candidates have to offer one optional subject to be chosen from the following:

1. A Classical Language

2. Commerce

3. Physics and Chemistry

4. Agriculture

5. Drawing

6. Manual Training

7. A modern European Language

8. Domestic Science

9. Metal Work
10. History or Geography (whichever has not been taken compulsorily)
11. Book-binding
12. Spinning and Weaving
13. General Science
14. Indian Music

The course in English includes text-books prescribed for detailed study and some for rapid reading. Candidates are also tested in grammar and composition and translation. There are three main papers in English, and Mathematics has two papers one in Arithmetic and Algebra and the other in Geometry and Mensuration. In History there is one paper in Indian History (Indian History in outline from the earliest times to 1919) and Allied Geography (Indian History and a second paper on English History. The course in Geography has one paper on the General Geography of the World outside of India and a second paper on India and its World relations. The Modern Indian Language has two papers which include text work as well as Grammar and composition. For Science subjects practical work is compulsory in addition to theory.

The medium of Instruction in Schools in subjects other than English has to be either Hindi or Urdu and the answers in these subjects have to be written in one of these two languages, though in special cases permission may be given to answer questions in English.

11. Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana (including Ajmer-Merwara), Central India and Gwalior.

The subjects prescribed for the High School Examination and the curricula in the subjects are practically the same as for the U. P. Board with the following differences:

- (1) Elementary knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology of the human Body and Hygiene are compulsory.
- (2) Girls are allowed to offer History or Geography in place of Compulsory Mathematics. If they take up one of these they cannot offer the same subject again and in place of History or Geography they are allowed to choose Domestic Science, Physiology and Child Study.

12. Board of High School Education, Central Provinces and Berar (Nagpur):

At present the subjects for the High School Examination are:

1. English and Composition in a Modern Indian Language or Supplementary English.
2. A language other than English. It may be either a Modern Indian Language or French or German or Sanskrit or Persian or Arabic or Latin.
3. In the third group there are two sections in Mathematics, one in Chemistry, one in Physiology-Hygiene, one in Physics, one in Botany, one in Zoology, one in Home Science.
Two of these sections together are taken as one subject and candidates offering Zoology cannot take up Physiology or Hygiene.
4. The Fourth group includes (1) History and Elementary Geography and (2) Geography and Elementary History.
5. The fifth group has Civics and two Commercial subjects.
6. The sixth group has vocational subjects like Wood-work, Metal Work and Agriculture for boys and Painting or Music or Drawing or Needle Work for girls.

Every candidate has to take the first subject (English and either Composition in an Indian Language or Supplementary English). He has next to offer two sections from the third group (the two sections together counting as one subject); one subject from Group four and two other subjects of which at least one has to be either from Group two or from Group three (two sections counting as one subject).

The course in English includes compulsory text-books as also books prescribed for rapid reading with questions on Grammar and Composition. Text-books are prescribed for other languages in addition to Grammar and Composition. The course in History includes History of India from the beginning to the present day and the History of England from 1185 to the present day. The Elementary Geography has to be studied along with History and includes the Geography of India, Burma and Ceylon and the division of the world into the Natural regions based mainly on climate. The full course in Geography deals with that of practically the whole world with knowledge of Physical Geography, study of Climate, etc., and Elementary History which goes along with it is concerned with India in the British Period. For Botany, Zoology, Physiology and Home Science, a practical examination has to be taken by the candidates. But in Physics and Chemistry, though the practical work has to be done by every student, there does not appear to be any provision for an Examination.

Candidates may select either English, Marathi or Urdu for answering examination papers and this medium must be adhered to throughout the examination except that papers in English have to be answered in English and papers on optional Indian Languages in the language in which the papers are set.

13. High School and S. L. C. Examination of the Board of Secondary Education, Delhi Province.

The subjects prescribed are:

1. English (Two Papers)
2. Mathematics (Two Papers)
3. A Modern Indian Language (Two Papers)
and *at least two or not more than three* from the following, *ONE*
of which from the first four:
 1. History, Geography, Economics and Civics (with different sections)
 2. Classical Languages
 3. Physics and Chemistry
 4. Domestic Science
 5. Physiology and Hygiene
 6. Agriculture
 7. Drawing
 8. Commerce
 9. An additional Indian Language.

The course in English includes knowledge of text-books and of books prescribed for rapid reading in addition to Grammar, Composition and Translation. For the History-Geography group a candidate may take any two of the following papers: Indian History, English History, General Geography, Commercial Geography, Elementary Economics and Elementary Civics. For the languages, text work is required in addition to Grammar and Composition. For Science subjects an oral and practical examination is prescribed in addition to written papers. Girls are allowed to offer Arithmetic and Domestic Science written in place of the compulsory course in Mathematics with its two papers on Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

English is the medium of examination in all subjects except in History, Geography, Economics and Civics and Domestic Science where the answers may also be written either in Urdu or Hindi; and in the Indian Language the answers shall be written in the mother tongue of the candidate.

APPENDIX E.

University Extension Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Medicine.

Resolution No. XXXI of 1939 (Waltair):

Resolved that the Universities be requested to give their opinion on the proposition that a course of University Extension Lectures should be organized at the commencement of every academic year, presenting to the students and the junior practitioners a general outline of the origin and growth of Medicine with special reference to and a detailed discussion of, the various epochs of Indian Civilization and their contribution to the knowledge of the science and art of Medicine, as well as the changing methods of affording medical relief or fighting epidemics.

Summary of Replies Received:

Andhra.—The University is of the opinion that the organized course of University Extension Lectures of the type mentioned in the resolution is not necessary.

Bombay.—In the opinion of this University, at the commencement of every academic year a distinguished person or persons should be invited to deliver a series of four lectures (on an honorarium of Rs. 100 per lecture) giving a general outline of the origin and growth of Medicine with special reference to and a detailed discussion of, the various epochs of the history of Medicine in India and their contribution to the knowledge of the science and art of Medicine, as well as the changing methods of affording medical relief or fighting epidemics.

Calcutta.—Recorded.

Lucknow.—Approved.

Madras.—The Syndicate of this University does not consider the suggestion either feasible or necessary. The Syndicate, however, considers that it is desirable to arrange for a few lectures on the History of Medicine and Medical Ethics every year.

Mysore.—A few lectures may be arranged but not a whole course.

The Punjab.—The Medical Faculty of this University considers that the extra course suggested by the Inter-University Board is not suitable for the already overworked medical students. It might be a desirable subject for post-graduate students. The Faculty suggests that this work might be undertaken by Medical and Scientific Associations on a voluntary basis.

Rangoon.—This University considers that a course of University Extension Lectures as outlined in the Resolution would not serve any useful object in Burma.

APPENDIX F.

Desirability of all the Universities agreeing upon a uniform Percentage of Marks for awarding a First or a Second Class Degree.

Copy of D. O. letter No. 1626 dated 4th September, 1940, from Dr. S. N. Sen, Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, Imperial Record Department, New Delhi, to the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

"I have been asked whether my department should like to have any resolution moved at the next meeting of the Inter-University Board. I wonder whether the Board could do something to implement the resolution passed last year. Until a few research students have been trained in this department I should not worry you about fresh plans. I should, however, like to bring to your notice an anomaly in the present examination system. The Indian Universities as you are doubtless aware award a First class or a Second class if the examinee succeeds in securing a specified proportion of the total marks. This specified percentage however varies at different University centres. At Allahabad, Agra and Lucknow 60 per cent suffices for a first, while Delhi and Lahore insist on 65 per cent. This does not mean that Delhi insists on a higher standard than Allahabad because no sensible examiner treats B. A. Honours and M. A. answer papers in the same way as the answer scripts of Matriculation and Intermediate examinations. In the former case the examiner always takes the answer as a whole into consideration and then awards first or second class marks, so it is immaterial from his point of view whether a particular University draws the line at 60 or 65. But he may unconsciously follow the practice of the majority of the Universities in making his award, and I think it will be better if all the Universities could agree upon a uniform percentage. As one who has at one time or other examined answer scripts of all the Universities of Northern India I sometimes found that this divergence occasionally caused some confusion.

APPENDIX G.

Investigation of Sanskrit Literature containing information regarding Veterinary Medicine.

Copy of letter No. F. 46 (52) 39—A. H., dated the 21st October, 1940, from the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.

"I am directed to forward herewith three copies of Mr. A. Krishnaswamy's report* of the enquiry in the indigenous system of veterinary medicine sponsored under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The report discloses the existence of a mass of ancient manuscripts and Sanskrit Literature, containing much valuable information regarding, veterinary medicine which is worth collecting and preserving. This work seems particularly suitable for Sanskrit scholars working for doctorate degrees of Indian Universities and I am to suggest that if the Inter-University Board considers it desirable, the attention of such scholars may be drawn to this unexplored field of research."

*If the Copies of the Report are required, kindly write to the Secretary Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

APPENDIX H.

Uniformity of age for Admission to a University Course of Study.

Extracts from letter No. A3088 dated 7th November 1940, from the Registrar, University of Madras, Madras, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.

.....“The Madras University has prescribed that a candidate entering on a course of study in its jurisdiction should have completed fourteen years and six months on the 15th July of the year of admission to the course. It is understood that other Universities have no such restriction or have a different limit, say fifteen years, subject to grant of exemptions under certain conditions.”

APPENDIX I

University teacher in his new post while he is on Leave of Absence.

Copy of letter dated 11th November, 1940, from the Hon'ble Sir Maurice Gwyer, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi, Delhi, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.

"I should be obliged if you would bring up the following matter at the next meeting of the Inter-University Board.

My attention has been drawn to a practice which appears to be common throughout India, whereby a person who is engaged at an educational institution and is a successful candidate for a post in another is granted leave of absence without pay for a longer or shorter period by the institution which he is leaving; so that, if his new post proves not to be to his liking, he can abandon it and revert to the post he was holding previously.

This practice seems to me, if I may be permitted to say so, a thoroughly vicious one. In the first place, it is altogether unfair to the institution which is appointing a new member of its staff that he should be in a position to leave his new post at any moment and revert to the post which he has left in order to take up a new appointment. I do not say that in the case of junior posts it may not often be desirable to appoint a person on probation for a certain period; but then every one is aware of the position, and it is for the appointing institution to retain or discharge the newly appointed person, in accordance with the view which they have formed as to his merits. In my opinion however if a person is appointed to a substantive post, he ought to resign forthwith the post which he has held up to the moment of his new appointment, and ought not to be allowed to keep a foot in either camp. Nor does the mischief end there. The institution which has lost a member of its staff has to fill his place, but they cannot make any permanent appointment so long as the other man retains, as it were, a lien on his former post. The new appointment must therefore be temporary also; the person who is to fill the place previously held by the new appointee must in his turn be appointed temporarily; and so on through the whole vicious series.

A case has recently come to my notice in which a person appointed to be the head of an important institution was actually given two years' leave of absence by the institution by which he was formerly employed; and in consequence his successor could only be appointed in a temporary capacity for those two years. The institution by whom that successor was employed have not unnaturally been extremely unwilling to grant him the leave of

absence for which he asked ; but plainly if he is not granted it, he runs the risk of falling between two stools, if the person whom he is succeeding comes to the conclusion that he does not care for his new post and desires to revert to his former employment. I was so startled by the circumstances of this case that I made inquiries and I have been shocked to learn that the practice is, as I have said, a common one.

I have mentioned the case of the man appointed on probation, and there is also the case of the man whose services have been lent temporarily by one institution to another. There is good sense in allowing these persons to retain a lien on the post which they had previously held ; but I can see no kind of justification for, and every kind of objection to, the other practice.

I hope that the Inter-University Board will express a strong opinion on this matter. Clearly it will continue to flourish until all educational institutions unite in condemning it : for so long as a small number continue to recognize it, others may be compelled to continue it in the supposed interest of members of their own staff. I beg therefore that it may be considered at the next meeting of the Board and I trust that the Board will see fit to pass a resolution with regard to it."

APPENDIX J.

Desirability of Eradicating Obscenity from Text-books :

Copy of D. O. letter No. F. 54-9/39-E., dated the 8th November, 1940, from John Sargent. Esq., M. A., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, Delhi, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.

"I enclose a copy of letter and enclosures which I have received from the Bishop of Lahore. The Bishop raised this question at the last meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education when, as he states, it was felt that the matter was primarily one for consideration by the Inter-University Board. I have accordingly informed the Bishop that I have sent the papers on to you with a request that an item dealing with this matter might be included on the agenda for the Inter-University Board in such form as you may consider appropriate."

Copy of letter dated 27th September, 1940, from the Bishop of Lahore, Camp Christ Church Lodge, Simla, to J. Sargent, Esq., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, Gordon Castle, Simla.

"I am enclosing a letter* from Pandit Sita Ram Dass, the Honorary Secretary of our Youths' Welfare Association, with reference to this question of obscene passages in text-books.

I think you will remember that I mentioned the matter at a meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education of the Government of India, and it was suggested then that the question might be referred to the Universities Board of India. As you must be in touch with this Board, and I am not, might I ask you to send these enclosures to the Board for their consideration, as we are satisfied with the progress which has been made as far as our University of the Punjab is concerned, and perhaps united action would be of assistance to us.

Bowdlerism is always a difficult matter and sometimes people are very stupid about passages which some consider objectionable and in which others see no harm. Indians sometimes quote Shakespeare as an author in whose writings certain passages do harm to young minds, and we would all agree to this up to a certain point. But I do not think that there is anything in Shakespeare to compare with these quotations*from Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian sources which I am enclosing with this letter."*

*NOTE:—Some Specimens of obscene and erotic passages which have been enclosed have not been printed here.

Extracts from an article written by Mahatma Gandhi in the "Harijan" of the 15th October, 1938, under the caption "Filth in Literature."

.....There is one thing, however, for which it is the duty of students and pupils to strike. I have received a letter from the Hon'ble Secretary, Youths' Welfare Association, Lahore, giving copious specimens of obscene and erotic passages from the text-books prescribed by various Universities. They make sickening reading. Though they are from prescribed text-books, I would not soil these columns with a reproduction of the extracts. I have never come across such filth in all the literature that I have read. The extracts are impartially given both from Sanskrit, Persian and Hindi poets.

My attention was first drawn to such writings by the girls of Mahila Ashram, Wardha, and recently by my daughter-in-law who is studying in the Kanya Gurukul at Dehra Dun. Though she is not illiterate, she had never come across such obscenity as she found in some of her text-books. She appealed to me for assistance. I have been moving the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan authorities. But big institutions move slowly. Monopolies grow up. Self-interest of authors and publishers prevents reform. The altar of literature claims special incense. My daughter-in-law suggested, and I at once fell in with her suggestion, that she would risk failure at her examination and omit to learn the obscene or erotic passages. This is a mild strike on her part, but a quite good and wholly effective one for herself. But this is an occasion which not only justified a strike on the part of students and pupils, it is in my opinion their duty to rise in revolt against such literature being forced on them. It is one thing to defend the liberty to read what one likes. But it is a wholly different thing to force on young minds acquaintance with literature that cannot but excite animal passions and an unhealthy curiosity about things which, in due course and to the extent necessary, they are bound to learn. The evil becomes accentuated when it comes in the guise of innocent literature bearing the imprimature of great universities.

An orderly strike on the part of students is the quickest way of bringing about the much-needed reform. Such a strike would not be boisterous. It would simply consist in the students notifying boycott of examination which require a study of objectionable literature. It is the duty of every pure-minded student to rebel against obscenity.

The Association asks me to appeal to the Congress Ministers to take such steps as may be possible to remove text-books or passages which are objectionable. I gladly make the appeal hereby not only to them but the Education Ministers in all provinces. Surely all are equally interested in the healthy growth of the student mind."

Copy of a leading article published in "The Tribune" dated 6th November, 1938, under the heading "Purifying This Intellectual Food."

"For more than two years the Youths' Welfare Association has been carrying on a vigorous agitation for the elimination of offal and garbage from the literature which is offered as intellectual food to the boys and girls prosecuting their studies in the schools and colleges of the Punjab. But in spite of its best efforts it has not so far succeeded in making the authorities realize fully the gravity of the danger to the moral well-being of the coming generation and inducing it to remove it completely. On the 10th November, 1936, the Association sent a representation to the Vice-Chancellor urging that the Sanskrit and Hindi text-books should be purged of all obscene passages and suggesting the lines on which the work of purification should be carried on. The specimens of stinking filth presented to the Vice-Chancellor from the books prescribed for the students convinced him that the campaign started by the Association was a righteous campaign and he made the University machinery move with the object of expelling all objectionable matter from the different courses. The machinery moved in an exasperatingly slow manner, and supporting the protest of the Association we observed in a leading article about a year ago that those in charge of the education of boys and girls in the Punjab should recognize the seriousness of their responsibility and act speedily and courageously, otherwise the springs of life in the province would be deeply contaminated.

We regret to say that our warning has gone unheeded. The abomination is still there in a large measure. It is not only in Sanskrit and Hindi books that shockingly obscene passages occur, they are found in abundance in Arabic and Persian books also. The Association interested in the protection of all students from all baneful influences has extended its attention to the books written in the oriental languages which it has originally ignored. By remorselessly applying its methods of scrutiny to them it has demonstrated beyond doubt that they too must be strictly subjected to the process of purification. What we said in the case of Sanskrit and Hindi books we would repeat unhesitatingly in the case of books written in other oriental languages. Some of the dirty passages contained in them are so revolting that with all our desire to expose the criminal negligence of the authorities in having allowed young minds to be poisoned by such stuff for years it is impossible for us to reproduce them. Mark what the Bishop of Lahore said in a letter written about six months ago to the then Vice-Chancellor. "The Youths' Welfare Association, of which I am one of the patrons," he said, "is anxious that your attention should be brought to many passages of a revolting sexual nature, which in their opinion, should be expurgated from the text-books required to be read by students for Arabic and Persian. The Association has also made the same recommendation in connection

with Sanskrit books. I am enclosing some letters and papers in this connection. A cursory glance at these will show you that our representations are not ill-founded and that these passages cannot but be deleterious to the moral welfare of our students. The matter is all the more urgent in these days when the increase in the number of women students is a noticeable feature of University examinations. My Association would be grateful if you would put the matter strongly to the Syndicate. We ask for the deletion of these sexual passages, some of which actually concern themselves with sodomy."

Naked references have been made in the passages objected to those parts of human anatomy which were kept covered even before the dawn of civilization. The apologist says that prudery should not be permitted to tamper with art and literature. We agree that the beauty and splendour of art and literature should be preserved at all costs. But is it any service to the cause of art and literature to insist on the retention of nauseatingly vulgar and obscene matter in the University text-books? The whole thing has assumed the proportions of an intolerable national scandal so that even Mahatma Gandhi, whose time and energy are fully occupied by pressing political, social and economic problems, has been forced to raise his powerful voice against it. He says, "I have received a letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Youths' Welfare Association, Lahore, giving copious specimens of obscene and erotic passages from the text-books prescribed by various Universities. They make sickening reading. *I have never come across such filth in the literature that I have read.* The extracts are impartially given from Sanskrit, Persian and Hindi poets." "It is one thing," adds the Mahatma, "to defend the liberty to read what one likes. It is wholly different thing to force on young minds acquaintance with literature that cannot but excite their animal passions and an unhealthy curiosity about things, which in due course and to the extent necessary, they are bound to learn. The evil becomes accentuated when it comes in the guise of innocent literature being the imprimature of great universities." So strongly does the Mahatma feel over the matter that in the same article in which he expresses his disapproval of the adoption by students of the method of strike for the enforcement of their just demands, he urges them to adopt it to secure the purification of the pabulum given to them in the Universities. At the same time he appeals to the Education Ministers not only in the Congress Provinces, but also in the non-Congress provinces to scrutinise the books prescribed for the students and expunge from them all such matter as is likely to corrupt and spoil our youth. The Punjab being the centre of the "clean-up" educational campaign will, we hope, be the first to be freed from the literary poison existing in University courses."

APPENDIX K.

Reorganization of secondary education.

Government of Madras the 2nd July 1940.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE NO. 57.

For several years past, there has been widespread demand for a reform of our system of secondary education and numerous suggestions have from time to time been made for such reform. The main defects in the present system which have been universally recognized are—

- (1) that it merely prepares students for admission to University courses and does not lay sufficient emphasis on the utilitarian or vocational aspects of education;
- (2) that large numbers of students, mostly unfit for higher studies and not caring for such studies, are, after completing their secondary education, forced to join colleges with the sole object of qualifying themselves for the clerical services of Government or of private bodies and institutions;
- (3) that while the cause of higher education thereby suffers, these young men themselves are unable to get employment in the only class of appointments for which they are fit, *viz.*, clerical appointments and they and their families are put to great expense and suffering.

2. A Conference of Indian Universities held in March 1934 passed the two following resolutions:—

“A practical solution of the problem of unemployment can only be found in a radical re-adjustment of the present system in schools in such a way that a large number of pupils shall be diverted at the completion of their secondary education either to occupations or to separate vocational institutions. This will enable Universities to improve their standards of admission.”

“With a view to effect such improvement in Secondary Education the conference is of opinion that the period of study in a University for a pass degree should be at least three years although the normal length of the period during which a pupil is under instruction should not be increased and is also of opinion that this period should be divided into four definite stages (primary, middle, higher-secondary and University education).”

3 In December 1935, the Central Advisory Board of Education also passed certain resolutions designed to secure the same object.

4. In a Press Communique issued in January 1937, the local Government published for criticism a scheme of educational reform. As regards secondary education, the proposals were--

- (1) that in place of the existing middle school course of three years and the high school course of three years, there should be
 - (a) a post-primary course of four years ending with the present IV Form stage, and
 - (b) a post-middle school course of three years;
- (2) that at the end of the post-primary course there should be a public examination on the results of which students would be selected.
 - (a) for a pre-University course of three years, and
 - (b) for various bifurcated courses preparing students for the lower clerical service and for vocations;
- (3) that as a result of (1). and (2) above, the Intermediate classes should be eliminated, the duration of the degree course being raised from two to three years;
- (4) that at the end of the high school or pre-University stage the Universities should have their own entrance examination; and
- (5) that lest students who ultimately wish to enter the lower ranks of Government service should flock to colleges, the age of recruitment for Government service should be reduced to 18.

5. Most of the proposals in the scheme above described found general acceptance. The one which was most criticized was that relating to the holding of a public examination at the end of the post-primary course, that is to say, corresponding to the IV Form. The object of this proposal was to sift pupils who were fit for higher academic studies from those who were not, with a view to turn away the latter from the pre-University classes into the proposed bifurcated courses, leading to a vocation. The public examination is however, not essential to this scheme, provided that there is sufficient inducement to pupils to take the vocational course.

6. The proposal for the elimination of Intermediate classes with a compensating increase of one year to the pre-University secondary course and a full three years for the degree course did not find favour with the Universities.

7. In November 1938, the Director of Public Instruction was asked to prepare a fresh scheme of reorganization.

8. Before this was received, the late Minister for Education convened a Conference in September 1939. One of the resolutions passed at this Conference was—

“That the secondary education course should be common from the I Form to the VI Form and that after the IV Form there should be a bifurcation of courses of study, namely—

- (a) pre-University course consisting of Forms V to VI and
- (b) vocational courses of a duration in accordance with their nature.

9. This resolution endorsed the vital principle of the scheme of 1937, namely, of bifurcated courses of studies, one leading to the University and the other to clerical services and other vocations.

10. The Director of Public Instruction in commenting on the resolution has stressed the importance of reducing the age-limit for entry to the lower ranks of Government services.

11. This question of Government employment in relation to education is under present conditions of more importance to the reorganization of the educational system than it really ought to be. At present many young men take to a University course with the sole hope that the possession of a degree will improve their chances of selection for clerical posts in Government service. So long as the age-limit for such posts is maintained at the level of 25, all those who aspire for them will naturally spend their years up to 25 in trying to get a University degree of some sort with the consequent result that the colleges are overcrowded with students many of whom are not really fit for such higher academic studies. It is true that by the institution by the Public Service Commission of a competitive examination for recruitment to clerical posts, the importance of the possession of a degree for such posts has become reduced, but this has had no material effect on the crowding of students into colleges. It has also not lessened the growth of a band of discontented unemployed. Some further remedy must therefore be found. In this connexion, it is necessary to remember that a degree course by itself does not necessarily make a young man better fitted for the clerical and other subordinate posts in Government service, business firms and other private institutions. On the other hand, a carefully designed course of studies in the school may better fit young men for clerical posts and a reduction in the upper age-limit for recruitment to such posts is quite possible. At present the minimum age for sitting for the S. S. L. C. examination is 15. If the age-limit for the lower division of clerkships is fixed between 18 and 20, with a corresponding upper limit for the specially treated classes, there may be no hardship for anybody, while many families who wish to educate their children to Government service or to some other vocation will be saved the trouble and expense of a University course for them, and hundreds of young men, the tragedy of wasted efforts and disappointed hopes.

12. Two criticisms have been levelled against this proposed reduction of age-limit for Government service They are—

- (1) That these young men will not have any incentive to good work as they will have to remain as clerks through life.
- (2) That in certain special services promotions are made from clerkships to selected higher posts and that a higher qualification is therefore essential.

13. As regards (1), even now most persons recruited as lower division clerks have to remain as such till retirement. In exceptional cases of merit, rules may provide for promotions.

939. Education — 2.

As regards (2), an exception may be made in regard to services where recruitment is made from clerkships to higher selected posts. Examples of such clerkships are those in the Revenue department from which recruitment is made to Deputy Tahsildars and others and those in the Secretariat. These may be continued to be recruited partially from among graduates, if necessary, by means of a separate examination.

14. After careful consideration and discussion of the various aspects of the question and after giving due weight to every objection, criticism or suggestion that has been received, the Government have arrived at the following decisions on the subject of reorganization of secondary education:

- (1) The Secondary School course should be bifurcated at the end of the IV Form into a pre-University side and a vocational side. The vocational side may in some cases extend to three years where the course is technical
- (2) There should be at present no examination for deciding who is to go to the pre-University course and who to the vocational courses. If the voluntary diversion of pupils to the vocational side fails, the question of introducing a test examination for those who wish to take the pre-University course can be considered later. Voluntary diversion to the vocational side will be encouraged by making it an avenue to Government employment.
- (3) The examination for the S. S. L. C. or Government certificate will be confined to pupils on the vocational side, there being no Government examination for those who choose the pre-University side for which there will be only the University Matriculation, which the Universities have decided to revive. Those who do not wish to sit for the Matriculation and proceed to the University will merely receive the headmaster's certificate that they have completed the course.

- (4) The vocational side of the high school must continue to have a fair amount of general education included. Details of the curricula will be left to the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the institutions. Such subjects as shorthand, precis-writing, letter-writing or drafting, typewriting, book-keeping, commercial geography and handwriting might form normal curriculum subjects for high schools which are unable to provide more technical subjects.

- (5) The Director of Public Instruction will fully exercise his powers in regard to grants-in-aid and recognition to compel high schools to fall into line with the new scheme.

Lower division clerks and similar classes of Government servants will be recruited by competitive examination where the number of vacancies is large or by other method of selection by the Madras Public Service Commission in the smaller cadres. The S. S. L. C. (vocational) will be the primary qualification for entrance to the selection by examination or otherwise. The passing of the Matriculation examination will not be a qualification for Government service.

- (7) A proportion of upper division clerks will be recruited from graduates by a similar but separate competitive examination, the remainder of the posts going to men from the lower division who prove themselves fit for promotion. What the proportion of the vacancies in upper division available to lower division clerks should be will be settled after examination in each department having regard to its special requirements.
- (8) For recruitment to lower division, age-limit will be 18 to 20 with a corresponding upper limit for existing specially treated classes, of 22. The age-limit for direct recruitment to upper division will be 19 to 23 with again an extra two years for the "special" classes.
- 9) On the vocational side, as regards the more technical subjects, the Possibility will be examined of a system of half-time apprentices who either work for a particular period of the year in factories or workshops and the remainder of the year in the school or attend school for a part of the day and work as apprentices for the other part of the day throughout the year.
- (10) The alteration in recruitment to Government clerical and other subordinate posts will be introduced not earlier than 1944.

APPENDIX L.

**List of University Schemes approved by the Governing Body of the
Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at its
meeting held in August 1940.**

Name of Scheme.	Grant ap- proved.	Period of scheme.	Remarks.
	Rs.		
Scheme for research at the Aligarh Muslim University on Mor- phology, Anatomy and White Fly and on the biology of these insects, as found near Aligarh ...	3,900	2 years.	New Scheme.
Fresh Water Fishes Scheme from the Cal- cutta University ...	6,500	30-11-40 to 31-1-43	Extension of scheme al- ready in operation.

APPENDIX M.

Educational Broadcasts.

Extracts from letter No. 51-9-39-E., dated the 20th November, 1910, from the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, New Delhi, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, Lucknow.

The following papers may be placed before the next meeting of the Inter-University Board, India:—

- (i) Madras School Broadcasts 1940 January-March (pages 1-4).
- (ii) Madras School Broadcasts 1940 July-September (pages 1, 2 and 4-10).
- (iii) Madras Educational Broadcasts 1900 October-December (pages 2, 3 and 4-28), and
- (iv) Report of the Programme Assistant in charge of Educational Broadcasts on the visits made to various educational institutions in the city of Madras.

It is stated in the Report that all colleges excepting the Women's Christian College in Madras, suggest 1-30 to 2-0 p. m. as the time for college programme in preference to the hours 6 to 8 p. m. as recommended in Resolution No. III passed at the Fourth Quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities. In connection with items (i)—(iv) above attention is invited to the Resolution of the Inter-University Board under item XI of the Proceedings of the fifteenth annual meeting of the Board held at Waltair in December 1939.

APPENDIX N.

Question of the inclusion of 'Organic Chemistry' in the Intermediate Science Course of the Annamalai, Calcutta and Madras Universities:

Copy of letter dated the 13th December, 1939, from the Principal, Women's Christian Medical College, Ludhiana, to the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, New Delhi.

"I am writing to ask your help with regard to a difficulty which we meet with in admitting students, who have passed the Intermediate Science of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, Annamalai, and who wish to enter for M. B. B. S. of the Punjab.

Ours is a Missionary College, which receives students from all parts of India for training. In the Universities mentioned above Organic Chemistry is not included in the Intermediate Science Course, being left for the First Year of the M. B. course. Up till now the Punjab University has allowed these students to appear for an examination in Organic Chemistry at the end of the First Academic year of their M. B. study, but that privilege will be abolished from 1941, and the candidates have to pass in Organic Chemistry two years before they sit for the First Professional M. B. examination. This would mean a year's delay in their study.

Would it be possible for the matter to come up before the Inter-University Board, and for candidates who were intending to take Medicine to be allowed to take an examination in Organic Chemistry as an extra subject in the Intermediate Science.

Hoping that you may be able to help us in this matter."

APPENDIX O.

Suggestions regarding the qualifications for admission to the Indian Forest College.

To consider the following:—

- (i) Pass degrees of the Indian Universities to be accepted in lieu of Honours degrees for admission to the Indian Forest College.
- (ii) Combination of Botany and Mathematics up to the Intermediate Science standard of Indian Universities.
- (iii) Alteration of qualification rule for admission to the Indian Forest College.
- (iv) Recognition by Universities of the Diploma granted by the Indian Forest College.

Copy of a letter No. 12326, 10-IV-18 (e), dated the 2nd October, 1910, from S. H. Howard, Esq., I. F. S., Inspector General of Forests, New Forest P. O. (Dehra Dun).

"With reference to your No. F. 54-9/39-E., dated August 9, 1940, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of letter No. 739/1-3-38, dated September 16, 1940, from the Principal, Indian Forest College, to my address. His note of the subjects which he suggests should be placed before the Inter-University Board for discussion, gives at the same time the attitude which he suggests the Educational Commissioner should adopt.

2. I also forward a copy of his No. 740/1-3-38, dated September 16, 1940, in which he advocates that students who pass out of the Indian Forest College should be entitled to certain letters after their name to indicate that they have obtained the College diploma.

3. I may say that I am in agreement with both the proposals made by Mr. Mobbs. The Director, Indian Forest Ranger College, while agreeing that such letters should be granted to the students of the Indian Forest College who obtain the diploma here, also suggests that something of the same sort should be granted to those students who have passed through the Indian Forest Ranger College and have passed the necessary examination. While I am in favour of Mr. Ranganathan's suggestion in principle, I do not suggest it should be put up at the moment. The course at the Indian Forest Ranger College is not of the same standard as that of the Indian Forest College and it will be time enough, I think to go into the question of the Indian Forest Ranger College, after recognition has been obtained for the Indian Forest College."

Copy of letter No. 739/1-3-38, dated 16-9-10 from E. C. Mobbs, Esq., Principal, Indian Forest College. to the President, Forest Research Institute and College.

"Reference your No. 12326/40-IV-18 (e), dated the 7th September, 1940, returned herewith in original.

Will you please refer to my No. 257/20-3 of 39, for discussion at the Board of Forestry. Notes under Item II 7 of the rules concerned qualifications. I have embodied those proposals in the attached note for consideration at the next meeting of the Inter-University Board. I have also indicated the attitude that I suggest the Education Commissioner might adopt regarding each proposal."

Subjects to be placed before the Inter-University Board.

1. Pass degrees to be accepted in lieu of Honours Degrees.

Rule 7 (i) (a) of the rules for the Indian Forest College requires that no student will be admitted unless he is in possession of "a degree of B. Sc. (Hons.) in Chemistry, Botany or Zoology, or an M. Sc. degree not lower than a second class in any science, provided that he has taken one of the above three sciences, in his B. Sc., degree and that B. Sc. degree is not lower than a second class."

Certain universities do not grant honours science degrees. From the Punjab an Agriculture degree (B. Sc.) not lower than 2nd class has been accepted in lieu of an honours science degree.

Will the Inter-University Board be pleased to let the Indian Forest College have a list of those Universities that grant honours science degrees in these classes, 1st, 2nd and 3rd and of those universities that either (a) grant honours science degrees but do not distinguish three classes, or (b) do not grant honours science degrees. For both of these cases, will the Board also be pleased to recommend what degrees and standards if any might be acceptable in lieu of the requirements laid down in the rules of the Indian Forest College. Will the Board also be pleased to recommend what science degrees in Agriculture, and what classes of such degrees, might be acceptable for admission to the Indian Forest College.

2. Combination of Botany and Mathematics up to Inter-Science Standard:

Will the Inter-University Board be pleased to recommend to universities to make it possible for students to take both mathematics and botany together with other sciences up to the Intermediate Sciences standard, where this is not already possible?

It is understood that in certain universities the combinations of subjects possible for the Intermediate examination do not

permit both botany and mathematics to be offered at the same time.

For the Indian Forest College, a knowledge of morphological and systematic botany and of mathematics, including trigonometry and logarithms, are an essential preliminary to entering on the forestry course. Present students state that in many cases it is impossible for them to combine these subjects in their universities. Some know botany, some know mathematics, but few know both. Consequently, much time has to be spent in the first year of the course on teaching elementary botany and mathematics, which can ill be afforded in the two year forestry course. A knowledge of chemistry, physics and zoology is also desirable, but is not nearly so essential as a knowledge of botany and mathematics.

3. Alteration of Qualification Rule for the Indian Forest College.

A suggestion has been made that the qualification rule 7 (i) (a) for the Indian Forest College, mentioned above, might be altered as follows, to admit any honours, science, agriculture or mathematics degree, providing Botany and Mathematics have both been studied up to the Intermediate standard?

Will the Inter-University Board be pleased to express an opinion on the proposal, and if the proposed rule is not acceptable, will the Board be pleased to suggest alternatives.

Proposed Rule of Qualification required for admission to the Indian Forest College, in lieu of existing rule 7 (i) (a).

No student will be admitted unless he is in possession of:

“A certificate that he holds a degree of B.Sc. (Hons) not lower than second class, or an M.Sc., degree, of an Indian University, in any science or in agriculture or in mathematics, and that he has studied Botany and Mathematics up to the Intermediate standard.

Notes to this rule:

1. Where universities do not grant an honours degree, an ordinary degree in the first class (where 3 classes are distinguished), or with distinction or in the upper class (where only two classes are distinguished) will be acceptable instead.

2. If any candidate for admission to the College has not actually passed in Botany or Mathematics at an Intermediate Science examination, then he shall be required to present a certificate from an Indian University or College that he has studied the subject concerned up to this standard. He may further be required to pass a qualifying examination in the subject before admission to the Indian Forest College. In such qualifying examina-

tions, special attention will be paid to a knowledge of Morphological and Systematic Botany, and to Elementary Trigonometry and the use of Logarithms, in Botany and Mathematics, respectively."

(Sd.) E. C. MOBBS,
Principal,
Indian Forest College.

Copy of letter No. 740/1-3-38 dated 16-9-40 from E. C. Mobbs, Esq., Principal Indian Forest College, to the President, Forest Research Institute and College.

Recognition of Indian Forest College Diploma.

"In continuation of my No. 739/1-3-38 dated 16-9-40, regarding subjects to be placed before the Inter-University Board, there is one other subject which I have not mentioned in that letter, as I do not know whether it should come under the scope of that Board, but which I suggest might be put up to the Education Commissioner for favour of advice.

2. This is the question of the public recognition of the Indian Forest College Diploma by the granting of letters to be used after the names of students obtaining the diploma.

3. If an Indian student, having obtained an honours science degree in his university, continues his studies for a further two years, he would normally expect to obtain the M. Sc. degree, or if he already has that, then the Ph. D. degree. But a student with the same qualifications who enters the Indian Forest College, is allowed to put no letters after his name when he obtains the College diploma.

4. Further, if the student were to go to Edinburgh or Oxford and take a Forestry Course there, he would obtain the B.Sc. degree there

5. Our own course, is I believe, in no way inferior to that given in the home universities, and is, I think, more suitable for Indian conditions. Yet we give no degree, and no letters can at present be placed after a successful student's name. There is obviously, therefore, a great temptation for a student to go to Edinburgh, for instance, to obtain the B.Sc. degree of that university, rather than to come to the Indian Forest College.

6. This matter has been represented to me by both past and present students.

7. I suggest, therefore, that we recognize the diploma by granting letters to be used by successful students in the same way as F.C.H. was used by certain students from Coopers Hill.

8. Several possibilities have occurred to me, e.g.

- (i) A.I.F.C. (Associate of the Indian Forest College).
The superior degree or F.I.F.C. (Fellow of the Indian Forest College) might also be established as a reward for outstanding merit after say not less than 15 years' service, including research and publications.
- (ii) D.I.F. (Diploma in Indian Forestry. C.F. D.T.M.—Diploma in Tropical Medicine, D.P.H.—Diploma in Public Health, etc.).
- (iii) D.I.F.C. (Diploma of the Indian Forest College).

9. If you approve of this suggestion, may I suggest that the matter be placed before the Educational Commissioner for favour of his advice. We require also to know what procedure should be adopted to get the letters recognized. We do not come under any University, and there are various good reasons why we should not affiliate ourselves to any university. Possibly an order or charter from the Government of India would suffice."

APPENDIX P.

Note on the Research work done by the India Meteorological Department on the Physics of the Earth and the Physics of the Atmosphere:

The India Meteorological Department provides certain facilities, in many ways, unique for research in the Physics of the Atmosphere and the Earth and the Sun, including work in meteorology, seismology, terrestrial magnetism, atmospheric electricity and solar physics. The Universities of Bombay and Andhra recognize such research as qualifying for the M.Sc. and higher degrees, provided the candidates satisfy other conditions prescribed by the Universities. It is possible that other Indian Universities may desire to take advantage of these facilities and recognize the research done by their graduates under the guidance of officers of the Meteorological Departments as qualifying for M.Sc. and higher degrees. It is suggested therefore that the Inter-University Board be requested to consider the following Resolution:

Resolution:

The Inter-University Board desires to bring to the notice of all Indian Universities that the India Meteorological Department provides certain unique facilities for researches in terrestrial magnetism, atmospheric electricity, seismology, solar physics, and physics of the atmosphere, and recommends that these based on researches done in these subjects under the guidance of officers of that department be accepted for M.Sc. and higher degrees provided that the other conditions prescribed by the respective Universities are satisfied.

APPENDIX Q.

Central Indian Association of Malaya.

Copy of paragraph 7 of the proceedings of a meeting of the Syndicate of the University of the Punjab, dated the 26th April, 1940

7. "The Syndicate considered a letter dated the 1st February, 1940, from the Central India Association of Malaya. It was regretted that the University could not bear the expenses of providing free education to two deserving Indian students from Malaya. The University was prepared to sympathetically consider individual cases on merit within the four walls of the Regulations of the University regarding the knowledge of Indian Languages. It was suggested that the Association be advised to remain in touch with the authorities of the Indian Universities so that the minimum requirements prescribed for students intending to prosecute studies in India were considered from their point of view. It was further decided that the Secretary, Foreign Information Bureau, should get in touch with the Association and explain to them the position, and that the letter of the President, Central Indian Association of Malaya be brought to the notice of the Inter-University Board for such action as he considered necessary."

Copy of letter, dated 1st February, 1940, from the President, Central Indian Association of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States, to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Lahore, Lahore.

"The Central Indian Association of Malaya is the Central Body of Indians in Malaya drawing its membership from representatives of the various Indian organizations in this country.

At a meeting of the Council of Management of this Association I was requested to bring before you the following few facts:

Educational opportunities available to the children of Indians in this country are very meagre and unsatisfactory. In fact there are no institutions worth the name imparting higher education in Malaya. An Arts College and a Medical College established a few years ago in Singapore profess to provide some sort of higher education to a limited number. Among Indians only the very fortunate have been able to get admission into them. A Higher Education Commission appointed to report on the future progress of higher education in this country and to whom Indians have submitted a memorandum pressing for better facilities and the establishment of a university has recently submitted its report stating that the standard of education attained in this country is not high enough and that the establishment of a university at present is premature.

Indians in Malaya number about three quarters of a million. They are mostly labourers with a considerable number of merchants, planters, bankers, clerks and other government and mercantile employers, and a few professional men. The majority of them can ill-afford to send their children abroad and confer a university education on them. They have to be contented therefore with a Cambridge School Certificate which is the high-water mark of our culture in Malaya.

Three years ago the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University visited Malaya. He observed then the pitiable condition of Indian nationals in this country in the field of education. His sympathy was instrumental in his university conferring on Malayan Indian Students two free scholarships annually. Three such batches have already been selected and sent during the last three years. They have not only shown us a silver lining but increased our prestige in this country. Apart from these Annamalai University free scholarships there is no other scheme for giving our young men a university education in India, while the Chinese who are much richer than Indians have various schemes of free scholarships through their religious and social associations (called Kongsis) to send their young scholars to Hong-kong and China for higher education. We are desirous that other universities in India will be good enough to realize our needs and confer on us at present at least the same opportunities that Annamalai University has been giving to us. It will be a great boon to the Indians of Malaya if the poorer section of our population at least can look to our motherland, for such assistance as is now proposed.

Such scheme will have another great advantage. You will no doubt agree with us that it is highly important for Indians in India as well as those in Malaya to learn to love and revere our common birthright. A likely danger at present observable in this country is that the descendants of Indian immigrants and settlers gradually lose all touch with the motherland. We are particularly keen that at no time shall it happen to Malayan Indians what happened to the early Hindu settlers of Bali. The ties that bind us to India should remain as strong as ever. They require for their continuity and freshness constant contact between India and Malaya; and what better method can we suggest than educational contacts? Every graduate of an Indian University returning to this country will return with a realization of his heritage and will be a torch-bearer to his less fortunate brethren in Malaya. Scholarships to no other country but to our motherland will satisfy this need.

We therefore request you for three things. Firstly to grant us to two deserving Indian students from Malaya free scholarship, free education and free board and lodging annually. We shall send you two of our most deserving cases every year.

Secondly we desire that your syndicate will be good enough to encourage Indian students from Malaya by fixing as a special case

in their cases a lesser standard in the knowledge of Indian languages; so that you will make it possible for more of our young men to go home to India as paying scholars and partake of the education given there. We have no facilities here for a good knowledge of Indian languages as our schools in this country do not teach them.

Finally we would request you to be good enough to give our young men generally all encouragement in joining your university and imbibing your culture. Every young man who aspires to go to India does so more because of his love for the motherland. India cannot have greater assets abroad than such young men.

We shall thank you very much if you will kindly give the foregoing your kind attention as well as kind attention of your Syndicate and favour us with a reply at your earliest convenience."

APPENDIX R.

Inclusion of Political Science in the Competitive Examinations :

Extract of letter No. 7319 dated 30th November, 1940, from the Registrar, University of Dacca, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, The University, Lucknow.

In letter No. 35-8-38 Ests., dated the 4th August, 1939, from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla, the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow (Vide the Annual Report of the Inter-University Board, India, for the year 1939-40, pp. 52-53) it is stated that "the Government of India are of opinion that there is no real necessity for the inclusion of this subject (i. e., Political Science) in the syllabus for that examination (i. e., the examination for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service), which has been devised primarily to meet the requirements of the service for which it is held and not to suit the convenience of each and every type of candidate taking the examination."

It may be urged against this view that if Physics, English Literature (which includes the history of English Literature from the time of Chaucer to the end of the reign of Queen Victoria), Indian History (from the beginning of Asoka's reign to the close of the 19th Century), British History (from 1485), Languages (Sanskrit, etc.) may be included in the list of optional subjects for the competitive Examination for recruitment to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, etc., then certainly there is a much stronger case for the inclusion of Political Science which includes within its scope the structure of Government and public administration in different countries, in the said list. It is really hard to believe that it is not considered necessary that a member of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service should not possess a fair knowledge of the structure of Government and the administrative arrangements obtaining in his own country, and, say, also in Great Britain and the United States of America."

APPENDIX S.

Budget Estimate for the year 1941.

RECEIPTS.

					Rs.	A.	P.
Contribution from the Constituent Universities	...				14,250	0	0
Contribution from the Government of India	...				1,000	0	0
Sale of Publications	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Interest on Deposits	...	...	...	...	75	0	0
Subscription from the Universities for the Inter-University Tournaments	...	...	...	...	1,200	0	0
Total	...				16,625	0	0

PAYMENTS.

Honorarium to Secretary	...	...	..		3,000	0	0
Salaries to Staff	.	...	..		3,200	0	0
T. A to Staff	.	...	...	.	1,000	0	0
T. A to Representatives	..	..	..	..	6,000	0	0
Contingencies including Postage and Stationery	...			...	750	0	0
Printing of Annual Report, etc.	...	.	...		750	0	0
Books and Magazines	...	..	...	...	100	0	0
Auditors' Fee		...	...	...	100	0	0
Furniture	...	...	..	..	100	0	0
Provident Fund	...	...	..	.	165	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	..	..	..	100	0	0
Inter-University Sports	...	...	..	..	1,200	0	0
Total	...				16,465	0	0
Balance					160	0	0
Grand Total	..				16,625	0	0

